FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 243 *18 December 1981*

BULGARIA

Zhivkov Leaves for Brezhnev Celebration 18 Dec C 1
Declaration Condemns Golan Heights Annexation C 1
Zhivkov, Karmal Begin Official Talks 17 Dec C 1
'Cordial and Friendly' C 1
Talks Continue C 2
More on Speeches at National Assembly C 2
Filipov Address 11 Dec C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 12 Dec]
Chairman Todorov Closes Session C 6
Zhivkov, Other Officials Visit Yambol Okrug C 7
Attends Okrug Plenum 14 Dec C 7
Okrug First Secretary Replaced C 7
Briefs: GDR Delegation Departs C 7

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Warsaw Correspondent on Solidarity 'Provocations' D 1
Chnoupek's Official Visit to FRG Reported D 1
Departure for FRG D 1
Genscher Interviewed D 2
Joint Communique With Algerian Party Reported D 2
CPCZ's Kempny Addresses Czech National Council D 3
Slovak National Council Hears State Plan Report D 3
CPCZ's Capek Chairs Prague Party Meeting D 4
Potac, Husak CPCZ Plenum Speeches Reported D 4
[RUDE PRAVO 10 Dec]
Bad Weather Hampers Coal Extraction in Bohemia D 9
[RUDE PRAVO 11 Dec]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Latest on Polish Situation, Martial Law E 1
'Growing Activity' of PZPR E 1
Medical Aid E 1
Trucks To Leave Dresden E 2
Aid From Rostock, Dresden E 2
More on Food Aid E 2
Israel's Annexation of Golan Heights Scored E 2
Guenter Mittag Arrives in France 15 Dec E 3
Meetings With Leaders E 3
16 Dec Talks E 4
Meets With Ministers, Industrialists E 4
Kleiber, Syrian Prime Minister Hold Talks E 5

HUNGARY

Reagan Press Conference Remarks on Poland Cited F 1
National Assembly Opens; Hetenyi Reads Budget F 1
More Budget Details F 1

POLAND

7 Killed, 29 Injured at Mine Near Katowice G 1
Demonstrations in Gdansk Result in 324 Injured G 1
Attempts To Stage Demonstration Fail; 8 Arrested G 1
Commentaries Assess Gdansk, Other Incidents G 1
Warsaw Commentary on Gdansk G 1

Need for Bloodshed Questioned G 2
Events Blow to 'Hopes of All' G 3
Government Bodies Meet; Issue Statements G 4
Military Council Resolution G 4
Economic Council Decision G 4
Spokesman on 6-Day Work Week G 5
Ozdowski Chairs Meeting G 6
Interior Ministry Orders Travel Restrictions G 7
Communique Issued G 7
Visa Requirements Noted G 7
More Officials Removed From Positions Reported G 8
Mining Ministry Recalls G 8
Dismissed Officials Listed G 8
Mining, Power Industry Press Conference G 9
Orders Issued on Illegal Posters, Leaflets G 10
TRYBUNA LUDU Interviews Urbanski on PZPR Talks G 10
Siwak Gives Views on PZPR Role, Need for Purge G 10
PZPR Members Volunteer for Patrol Duty G 11
Groups Issue Appeals for Responsibility G 11
Science Academy Appeal G 11
Women's League Appeal G 12
ZSL Appeal to Peasants G 12
Lenin Steelworkers Quoted G 13
Actions Taken Against Solidarity Activists G 13
Strike Organizers Arrests G 13
Piotrkow Trybunalski Arms Find G 14
Functioning of Enterprises Reported Calm G 15
Regions, Activity Described G 15
Works Operations Reported G 15
Metallurgy, Engineering G 16
Warsaw Enterprises Normal G 16
Silesian Industry Working G 16
1970 Riots Analyzed; Workers Hold Observance G 17
Gdansk Riots Anniversary Noted G 17
'Provocateurs' Warned G 18
Szczecin Commemoration G 18
Students' Association Criticized; Search Results G 19
NZS's 'Militant Aspirations' G 19
Antistate Materials Found G 19
TRYBUNA LUDU Analyzes Nature of Polish State G 20
Martial Law Publication on Last KK Session Cited G 20
Warsaw TV Explains New Court Proceedings G 22
Legal Officials View Citizens' Responsibilities G 23
ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Comments on Emergency G 24
Regulation Against Meetings G 24
Need for Patriotic Duty Noted G 24
Reportage on Current Domestic Situation G 25
Bread Supplies Increase G 25
Livestock Procurement Status G 25
Potato Supplies Increase G 25
Foodstuffs Supplies G 26
Traditional Caps for Honor Guards Ordered G 26
AFP Cites Text of Bishops' Message to Nation G 26
Foreign Media Coverage of Internal Situation G 27
Walesa Aide Confirms Shootings G 27
[Paris Domestic]
Ham Operators: Hundreds Dead G 27
[Madrid Domestic]
Shooting in Ursus Reported G 27
[Vienna Domestic]
9 Dead, 45,000 Arrested G 27
[Paris Domestic]

Solidarity Member on Events G 28
[Paris LE MONDE 17 Dec]
Envoy, Solidarity Representative Interviewed G 29
[Stockholm Domestic]
Solidarity Aide Visiting Sweden Views Crackdown G 30
[Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER 14 Dec]
British Travelers From Warsaw Report Shooting G 31
[London PRESS ASSOCIATION]
Concentration Camps Constructed Near Warsaw G 33
[London PRESS ASSOCIATION]
Solidarity Europe Set Up; Polish Uniforms Worn [AFP] G 33
Further on AFP 17 Dec Reportage of Events G 34
Japanese Employee of Solidarity Arrested, Freed G 38
[Tokyo KYODO 18 Dec]
Release Noted [Tokyo KYODO 18 Dec] G 38
AFP Reports Martial Law Facing Opposition G 38
Difficulties in Roundup G 38
Bishops' Message G 39
Warsaw 'Ransackings,' Arrests Reported G 40
[Paris LE MONDE 17 Dec]

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Leaves Bucharest for Moscow 18 Dec H 1
Unity, Order, Noninterference Urged in Poland [LUMEA] H 1
Ceausescu, 'Arafat Discusses Mideast Situation H 2
'Arafat Departs 17 Dec H 3
Bulgaria's Lukanov Holds Trade Talks in Bucharest H 3
Meets Oprea, Ionita H 3
Meets Ceausescu 17 Dec H 3
Guyana Vice President Leads Trade Delegation H 4
Andrei Meets Hoyte H 4
Ceausescu Receives Hoyte H 4
Trade Protocol Signed 12 Dec H 5
TU Leader Addresses Paris Trade Union Meeting H 5
Ceausescu Attends Gala Show in Bucharest H 6
Addition to Agriculture Bonus Adoption by RCP H 6
[SCINTEIA 16 Dec]

YUGOSLAVIA

Polish Envoy Explains Developments to Janzic I 1
POLITIKA on Martial Law [16 Dec] I 1
Setinc: Socialism 'Profaned' I 2
More From Setinc I 2
'Far-Reaching Consequences' I 3
Official Scores Annexation of Golan Heights I 3
Hungary's Karoly Nemeth Begins Visit, Talks I 4
16 Dec Arrival I 4
Received by Culafic I 4
International Situation Discussed I 4
Kraigher Chairs Presidency Session 17 Dec I 5
Dragan Leads FEC Session on Economy 17 Dec I 5
Amendments to LCY Statute Viewed as 'Necessary' I 5
NARODNA ARMIJA Interviews Ljubicic on Army Day I 7
Ljubicic Receives Reserve Officers Delegation I 8
Croatian Committee on Relation With Neighbors I 8
[BORBA 10 Dec]

ZHIVKOV LEAVES FOR BREZHNEV CELEBRATION 18 DEC

AU180914 Sofia BTA in English 0855 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Sofia, 18 Dec (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, left today on a friendly visit to the Soviet Union to participate in the celebrations for the 75th anniversary of the birth of Mr Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the USSR.

DECLARATION CONDEMNS GOLAN HEIGHTS ANNEXATION

AU171443 Sofia BTA in English 1443 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Sofia, 17 Dec (BTA) -- The BTA is authorized to declare: "The decision of the Israeli parliament to extend the Israeli jurisdiction to the region of the Golan Heights has aroused strong indignation among the Bulgarian people.

This act means practically annexation of a territory seized in the result of aggression against the Syrian Arab Republic and the next in series demonstration of the expansionist course of the Israeli ruling circles. This decision cannot be assessed otherwise but as a rude violation of the United Nations Charter and the UN decisions on the Middle East issue, as disregard for the international law and an audacious provocation against the Arab people and the world public.

The decision to annex the Golan Heights has been made immediately after the signing of the American-Israeli agreement on strategical cooperation and eloquently proves its aggressive nature.

The responsibility for the illegitimate act, which heightens tension and further increases the threat to peace and security in the Middle East and the neighbouring on it regions, goes fully to the Israeli ruling circles and their patrons.

The Bulgarian public denounces indignantly this new arbitrary act and maintains that it is high time to take measures to put a bridle on the aggressor and to undertake collective efforts for an all-round, just and lasting settling of the Middle East problem, in the interest of peace and security of the peoples the world over.

ZHIVKOV, KARMAL BEGIN OFFICIAL TALKS 17 DEC

'Cordial and Friendly'

AU171109 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] The official talks between Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, and Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, have begun at the Boyana Residence.

The talks, which are being held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, were attended on the Bulgarian side by Comrades Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Dimitur Stanishev and ministers, and on the Afghan side by the officials accompanying Comrade Babrak Karmal. Issues pertaining to bilateral relations and international problems of mutual interest are expected to be discussed.

Prior to this, Comrade Babrak Karmal laid a wreath at the mausoleum and paid his respects at the sarcophagus of Georgi Dimitrov, the teacher and leader of the Bulgarian people and prominent figure of the international communist and workers movement.

Talks Continue

AU171601 Sofia BTA in English 1446 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Babrak Karmal -- the Counterrevolutionary Acts Are Cut Short -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 17 Dec (BTA) -- Mr Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the CC of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council emphasized today that the counterrevolutionary acts in that country have been cut short and have been degenerated into terrorist acts.

At the official talks the Afghan leader had with Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, which proceeded three hours, Mr Babrak Karmal stressed that the political and economic situation in that country is being stabilized in spite of the continuing attempts of the imperialist and hegemonist forces aimed at destabilization.

He pointed out that the ranks of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan are being united and the unity of their action with the other progressive circles in that country is being strengthened. The party is being turned into an ever more Marxist one and Afghanistan is ever more steadily following the road of socialist development.

Mr Todor Zhivkov gave high assessment to the efforts made by the Afghan people to stabilize the situation in the country and affirmed that Bulgaria will continue to render her assistance to the government and the patriotic forces in Afghanistan.

He expressed his firm confidence that despite the continuing interference of the imperialist and hegemonist forces in the internal affairs of that country, the situation will be definitely stabilized.

The two leaders expressed their common wish to further develop and deepen Bulgaro-Afghan relations.

On the Bulgarian part the talks were attended by: Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and foreign minister, Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Kiril Zarev, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, Mr Rumen Serbezov, minister of light industry, Mr Velko Palin, chief of the "Military and Administrative" Department of the CC of the BCP.

On the Afghan part the following participated: Mr Mahmud Barialay -- candidate-member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Mr Niaz Mohammad -- secretary of the CC of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Mr Abdol Qader -- deputy-chairman of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council, Mr Shah Mohammad Dost -- minister of foreign affairs and other members of the delegation.

MORE ON SPEECHES AT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Filipov Address 11 Dec

AU141607 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Dec 81 p 3

[Closing address by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at the fourth session of the Eighth National Assembly, on 11 December 1981 in Sofia]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, National Assembly deputies, I take the liberty, on behalf of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to express our deepest gratitude for the wide-ranging, creative discussion which took place at the present session of the National Assembly. The uniform plan on the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, as well as the 1982 budget and plan, were discussed here.

We express our gratitude for the support shown by the National Assembly deputies who took the floor at this session for the main trends contained in these documents and for the expedient proposals submitted in connection with improving these documents.

I would like once more to stress the fact that the draft plans submitted for discussion at the National Assembly, and, more specifically the draft plan on the Eighth 5-Year Plan period are truly the results of collective efforts and a creative spirit, on part of the central, as well as on part of the lower echelon organs and organizations. The theses adopted at the 12th BCP Congress, as a matter of fact, are the basic essence and the original source of the uniform plan on the 5-year plan period. It is known that the draft plan for the theses was thoroughly discussed by all communists and by millions of working people in our country. This fully justifies our conviction that the Eighth 5-Year Plan correctly reflects the aspirations and the ambitions of our entire party, of all our people. We are actually applying the Leninist concept that compiling the plan should be the concern of millions of people.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has defined the character and basic essence of the state plan and of the workers' collectives' counterplans and this is his invaluable contribution to the treasury of Marxist-Leninist theory and practice.

The state plan, on which we will vote today as the law of our development, actually represents a minimum obligation for our workers class and for our working people, in general. This Leninist idea was developed and enriched at our party's 12th congress and, in particular, at the October national conference. It must be understood by all of us and by all leading cadres at the center and on a local scale, as well as by all working people.

What does this actually mean?

In practice this means that after the closing of the National Assembly session we must begin to compile the counterplans in each individual workers' collective, in each social unit. Actually, we are talking about the fact that on the basis of the state plan, all economic organizations, in all places, should compile a new plan according to which not only the individual workers' collectives are supposed to work, but according to which our entire country will proceed in its development. The counterplans must not only guarantee the mere fulfillment and overfulfillment of the state plan, but, on the basis of engineering projects and on the basis of the multiple economic approach, they must uncover all reserves available within individual organizations and workers collectives, with the purpose of achieving and exceeding the indexes adopted by the 12th BCP Congress theses. For this purpose we must do everything necessary in order to fully find out and discover all existing "vicious circles" and "deadlocks," in our work, so that a counterplan may be compiled that is likely to eliminate all these "vicious circles" and so that all available reserves in our country will be utilized. In this way we will be able to reach the highest achievements on a national and on a worldwide level. There are indeed real opportunities in our country for attaining this goal.

We must state in this respect that it is not question of compiling just any kind of counterplan. We are talking about drawing up a counterplan linked to the existing raw material resources of our country in a well-balanced manner. We are talking of a counterplan under which we can make fullest use of the existing production capacities and labor force, a counterplan based on a reliable domestic and international market for the goods we are producing. As a result of all this, the task is now to compile counterplans with solid and stable indexes, ensuring the best final national economic effect. Each collective must be aware of the fact that this depends on the amount of reserves it uncovers and on the quantity of reserves available and that the more such additional reserves it accumulates, the better possibilities it will have for implementing those tasks whose solution is not contained in the draft state plan.

I am laying emphasis on this factor, because the government will by no means permit reserves, which have not yet been uncovered, to be appropriated by the state, as was done in the past. According to the new mechanism, the uncovered reserves must be allocated to the collectives for the solution of their additional problems.

To compile highly effective counterplans -- this should not entirely be the task of the workers collectives. This task should become the primary duty of economic organizations and ministries, of departments, of okrug leaderships and of conurbation systems' leading bodies, of scientific institutions and of all public organs and organizations.

I would like to assure the National Assembly deputies that the government will most energetically work for compiling the counterplans and for ensuring all necessary conditions and prerequisites likely to facilitate their practical implementation.

At the same time, I would like to express the government's confidence that the National Assembly deputies, too, will contribute to the compilation and fulfillment of the workers' collectives' counterplans and to the implementation of party tasks. In a word, the counterplans must be the concern of the entire party, of the government and its organs, of every individual National Assembly deputy. This is the only correct path of making the decisions of the 12th congress and the instruction issued at the October national conference meaningful and practically feasible. This is the only correct method of further promoting our motherland's comprehensive upsurge.

Comrades, as was stressed in the reports and the statements made at the present National Assembly Session, the most characteristic feature of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and of the 1982 budget and plan is further implementing the party line aimed at an increasingly complete and comprehensive satisfaction of the people's constantly increasing material, social and intellectual needs. The Eighth 5-Year Plan period is the third period in which the party and government are mapping out practical ways and means for implementing the BCP's December program in the sector of improving the living standard.

The working man is once again the main object upon which our attention is focused, and this is our irrevocable goal. With great satisfaction I would like to report that despite the existing complications in the international sphere, despite the negative effect exercised by the energy and raw material crisis upon our economy, under the leadership of the Central Committee we have succeeded in providing for such indexes in our uniform plan likely to guarantee the improvement of the living standard, indexes which were approved by the 12th BCP Congress. Particular care was devoted to implementing the task assigned to us by our secretary-general "to guarantee goods and services likely to satisfy the present purchasing power of the population and the purchasing power which there are indications of by the end of the current 5-year plan period."

AS a result of all this, we can say that our Eighth 5-Year Plan period is creating real prerequisites for an intensification of the social orientation of the workers' collectives counterplans, regardless of the basic subject to which they are devoted. Care in implementing the main socioeconomic task will be placed at the center of the government's attention throughout the entire 5-year plan period. This will be the concern of each ministry and department, of all social administrative organs. This cannot fail to be the party's constant concern in the future as well. There is no doubt that the struggle for implementing the social policy in practical life, for implementing the party's long-term strategy aimed at the constant improvement of the working people's living standard, will be the main object of attention for the National Assembly deputies too, who, to put it figuratively, must entrench themselves within the workers collectives and together with them, must uncover the tremendous reserves contained in our economy, in our socialist system, and on this basis, make their contribution to the implementation of the main program: Care for man is the party's basic concern.

In other words, the struggle for a better satisfaction of the material, social and intellectual needs of the population must continue to be the main criterion in evaluating the work of every individual regardless of his working place.

Comrades, the wide discussion on the budget and plan has revealed that the main link and main trend of our work now is to promote the policy of a strict regime of saving in all places, on the basis of a thoroughly new approach in the expenditures of energy and raw material resources, especially in the sector of liquid fuel. This is the main prerequisite for fulfilling the plan today and for settling the additional problems which were raised during the discussion at the National Assembly. This is why all workers and all enterprises as well as administrative offices must work in such a manner so as to save as much raw materials, fuel and energy, and to produce as much high quality goods, as possible. This must now be the law in our practical work throughout the years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period.

The government is preparing a special purpose-oriented program for saving energy, raw materials and fuel. This program will be submitted to the BCP Central Committee as soon as possible. Nevertheless, as our people say: A program is a program -- it can serve as a guiding line, as an orientation as to what should be done, how it should be done and how soon it should be done. The main thing, however, is deeds. The implementation of the program is important. The implementation, however, does not merely depend upon the leaders, but upon those who are implementing the program, upon all working people in our country.

This is the reason why, at all places and at all fronts, we must wage a comprehensive struggle for saving raw material and energy resources, for saving and multiplying the national wealth. Each of us, every working man must respect the word "saving" and must use this word with great awe, he must use it as a criterion for self-evaluation of his own work, of the collective's work in which he is employed and of which he is a part.

The thrifty use of materials and fuel must become a cult, and a merciless struggle must be waged against any squandering and wasting of such materials, of energy and liquid fuel.

Comrades, it is a common truth that the success of each initiative depends above all upon the incentive and method of work, upon the individual approach to work, upon the establishment of normal prerequisites and an adequate atmosphere for the implementation of tasks.

Our party has many valuable traditions, it has its own style and method of work, tested by practical life and based on the principles of the April plenum, a method which gives vast opportunities to the people's initiative and to the creative spirit of the masses. We are armed with new theoretical and practical views on the crucial problems of further socialist construction, and inspired by the decisions of the October national conference. The spirit, the approach, as well as the critical and self-critical analysis as regards all subjects and all places, which was adopted at the October conference, must now become the guiding principles in our work.

We are armed with a new economic approach and its mechanism. We are now nearing the closing stage in working out certain additions and changes in the acting economic mechanism. There is no doubt whatsoever that our cadres, enriched by the hitherto acquired experience, will engage in the creative application of the new economic approach and its mechanism; and that under specific conditions, they will devote even more energy and talent to the implementation of the historical plans adopted by the 12th BCP Congress. The government, in turn, will do everything within its power so that the new approaches, the new methods of work adopted by the 12th party congress and by the October national conference -- the new economic approach and its mechanism -- should be comprehensively and fully applied. We are aware of the fact that today, more than ever, it is necessary everywhere and on all subjects to adopt an approach from the positions of the 12th BCP Congress and the October conference.

We must very considerably enhance personal responsibility and discipline; we must perseveringly master the contemporary methods of leadership; we must resolve problems with a long-term purpose-oriented approach; we must improve efficiency and flexibility in our work; and last but not least, we must enhance the businesslike approach and the practical point of view in our comprehensive activities.

On the other hand, we now need a full mobilization of all efforts and an accurate coordination of forces, a high state of strict organization, and this must apply to every individual worker, to all collectives. It is now necessary to equip ourselves with new methods and means of organization in implementing our tasks, stemming from the 12th BCP Congress and the October national conference. This is our great reserve and incentive in our further stable and dynamic development.

Comrades, National Assembly deputies, allow me once more to express gratitude for the high evaluation given to the draft plan and budget, and for the expedient amendments and addenda you have contributed in this respect. These amendments and addenda will be thoroughly analyzed by the government and will be taken into consideration in the final compilation of the budget and plan. After the budget and plan laws have been adopted by the National Assembly, the plan will be taken over by the workers class, by working people in the rural areas and by our people's intellegentsia. There is no doubt whatsoever that the implementation of this plan will become a nationwide cause. I would like to assure you in this respect, and through you the working people in our country, that the government will not spare any efforts in ensuring the implementation of the decisions which you will adopt on the budget and plan. It will create prerequisites for a further expansion of nationwide socialist competition aimed at the fulfillment of counterplans. The government will devote all its efforts so that our country may achieve even greater successes in its comprehensive development, and so that our people may enjoy an even happier and more prosperous life.

Chairman Todorov Closes Session

AU112046 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Sofia, 11 Dec (BTA) -- The 4th session of the 8th National Assembly ended.

The session adopted the plan for Bulgaria's socio-economic development in the 8th five-year period (1981-1985), for 1982 and of the state budget.

"We adopted a plan for the 8th five-year period, which provides for a good and real economic growth, a plan, which is placed at the service of the working people's economic interests, of the people, a plan which, in concrete economic indices, embodies the line of the 12th Congress of the BCP," Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, underlined in his final speech.

On the basis of the plan, he continued, the counter-plans should be worked out, the reserves should be revealed, new highly efficient technologies should be industrially transferred and the front rankers' experience should be translated into life. It is a real task for the material expenditure to be reduced, for the advanced rates for using fuels, energy, raw and other materials to be transferred and better and more constructive solutions to be found out.

The Bulgarian economic development, Mr Stanko Todorov said further on, needs a rapid increase of the public labour efficiency, a decrease in the production cost, an increase in the profit, a growth in the country's export possibilities. We must, he said, channel our efforts into an overall intensification on the basis of the peak techno-scientific achievements.

The chairman of the National Assembly underlined the necessity of taking special care for meeting the demands in goods and services, for carrying out the planned housing and community services construction.

"The fulfilment of the plan and of the budget is organically bound up with the complex transfer of the new exonomic approach and of its mechanism. Decisive for the increase of the production efficiency is the application of the cost-effect system in all production units", Mr Stanko Todorov said.

The deputies adopted unamimously a plan and a bill on the amendement to the law for the general military service and of the law for the local fees and taxes, with which the military tax is reversed.

The ministers of construction and architecture and of the domestic trade and services answered the questions of the deputies.

ZHIVKOV, OTHER OFFICIALS VISIT YAMBOL OKRUG

Attends Okrug Plenum 14 Dec

AU141157 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov is visiting Yambol Okrug. He is accompanied by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov and Georgi Atanasov.

The guests visited the economic-chemical combine named after Dimitur Dimov where they were cordially welcomed by the Yambol chemical workers. Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the officials accompanying him inspected the microprocessing system installed in the plant for facilitating the production processes and various workshops of the combine where textile fibers and knitwear goods are produced. They also visited an exhibition of mass consumer goods. Wherever he went, Comrade Todor Zhivkov was warmly greeted by the working people.

At the present moment a plenum on organizational questions is being held at the Yambol BCP Okrug Committee headquarters in which Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov and Georgi Atanasov are participating.

Okrug First Secretary Replaced

AU141459 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] As we have already reported, today in Yambol a plenum of the BCP Okrug Committee on Organizational Matters took place. Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov and Georgi Atanasov took part in the plenum. The plenum relieved Khristaki Kunev, BCP Yambol Okrug Committee first secretary, of his post for transfer to other work. Ivan Ovcharov, BCP Yambok Okrug Committee secretary, was elected BCP Yambol Okrug Committee First Secretary. The plenum relieved Tenyo Bozukov, BCP Yambol Okrug Committee secretary, of his post due to retirement. Georgi Atanasov, first secretary of the Ilkhovo Municipal Party Committee, and Iliya Iliev, secretary of the BCP Yambol City Party Committee, were elected BCP Yambol Okrug Committee secretaries.

In his speech at the Plenum, Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, spoke on some tasks related to the counterplans for applying the economic approach and its mechanism and on the new type of brigade organization of labor. Comrade Zhivkov also spoke on some topical international issues.

BRIEFS

GDR DELEGATION DEPARTS -- The GDR National Front delegation led by Johanna Ulke-Breitkopf, vice president of the National Front and chairman of the Christian Democratic Union Leadership in Leipzig, which had visited Bulgaria at the invitation of the Fatherland Front National Council, has left the country. During its visit the delegation discussed and signed a cooperation agreement between the two organizations. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 11 Dec 81 AU]

WARSAW CORRESPONDENT ON SOLIDARITY 'PROVOCATIONS'

LD172004 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] According to the Telex of Frantisek Sojka, our permanent Warsaw correspondent, counter-revolutionary forces in Poland are continually attempting to create tension, to provoke demonstrations and strikes. New hotbeds of tension have already been liquidated, some places by means of arguments, at other places by means of administrative measures. However the extremist forces of Solidarity and other antistate organizations provoke again and again, striving to reverse the development, unfavorable for them, cost what it may.

Here in Warsaw this aim is being served by putting up handwritten leaflets containing appeals for demonstrations. Members of the PZPR meanwhile keep explaining to their coworkers whom such actions serve in reality and that they are directed against the working people and their interests. At the same time posters have appeared in the streets of the capital, signed by the voivodship committee of defense, which explain to the population the possible consequences of participation in such actions.

Armored vehicles passed through the city several times today since originally, according to Solidarity's plans, today would have been the day of the attack of party and state organs, a signal for opening a bloody fight with people's power. Fortunately, however, it did not happen. Literally at the last minute it was prevented by the declaration of the state of emergency.

Frantisek Sojka, our permanent correspondent, ends his telexed information, adding that the limitless furty of the antisocialist forces is being provoked by the fact that calm reigns in the majority of Poland.

CHNOUPEK'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO FRG REPORTED

Departure for FRG

LD171220 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, today left for an official visit to the FRG.

At Ruzyne Airport, he was seen off by Mecislav Jablonsky, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other personalities.

Chnoupek-Genscher Talks Begin

LD171800 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Talks between Bohuslav Chnoupek and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, foreign ministers of Czechoslovakia and the FRG, began in Bonn today.

In an open working conversation the ministers noted with satisfaction that the two sides are implementing the December 1973 agreement on bilateral relations. They stressed that, thanks to the results of talks between Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and Helmut Schmidt, chancellor of the FRG, in Bonn in 1978, a new qualitatively higher stage has begun in relations between the two countries.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Hans-Dietrich Genscher assessed the results of the regular political dialogue, and relations in the spheres of economy and trade, culture and tourist travel. They agreed that reserves exist in these and other spheres.

In conclusion of today's discussion they expressed the conviction that it will be possible to fill these reserves with concrete content by means of mutual effort.

Genscher Interviewed

LD171424 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] As we have already reported, Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, is today in Bonn starting talks with West German Government representatives. On this occasion, our permanent Bonn correspondent, Frantisek Vonderka, asked the federal minister of foreign affairs, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, to characterize the standards of the bilateral relations to the two countries and their possible contribution to detente:

[Begin recording] [Vonderka -- in Czech] What significance do you attach to bilateral relations between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the FRG in the context of the process of detente? How, do you think, can the two countries contribute to the deepening of detente?

[Genscher -- in German, with superimposed Czech translation] There is a connection between the two questions. Our mutual relations can, if they continue to develop well, positively influence relations between East and West. This is also true the other way round: If there are good relations between East and West, it is also reflected in our mutual contacts.

Our two countries belong to different alliance groupings and they cannot create their policies irrespective of allies. That is, we, as neighbors -- the FRG on the one hand and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on the other -- must be execptionally interested in improving relations between West and East and in their stabilization. We can achieve this through the development of mutual contacts. However, we can also influence it through our active approach, for example at the Madrid meeting, in the endeavor for an all-European disarmament conference, at the Vienna talks, and also through our support for the talks between the United States and the USSR on medium-range missiles. [end recording]

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH ALGERIAN PARTY REPORTED

LD142326 Prague CTK in English 2106 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Algiers, 14 Dec (CTK correspondent) -- The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Algerian National Liberation Front Party will continue promoting their relations and cooperation, and strive together for the elimination of the threat of a world war, for detente and disarmament, they said in a joint communique published here on Monday.

The communique was issued at the end of a visit of a Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation, headed by Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik, which returned home later in the day.

The delegations of the two parties were satisfied with relations and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Algeria. They decided to promote them and to exchange views on issues concerning the two parties.

Both parties regard as a positive phenomenon the talks between the Soviet Union and the United States resumed in Geneva and are determined to strive actively for general and complete disarmament. They both hope that the Madrid meeting of the Helsinki Final Act signatories yield positive results.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Algerian National Liberation Front resolutely denounced the Camp David accords which are part of extensive imperialist and Zionist plans against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people in particular, the communique continued.

They stressed that a durable solution of the Middle East crisis is impossible without recognition of all rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to their own state. They confirmed their solidarity with progressive forces in Lebanon and spoke in favour of the preservation of Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The two parties voiced their support for resolutions of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the Nonaligned Movement recognizing the right of the population of Western Sahara to self-determination, and for a referendum on this issue to take place soon.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Algerian National Liberation Front confirmed their firm solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) as their legitimate representative. They denounced attempts to enforce a neo-colonialist solution of the Nambian issue, and the aggressive attacks of the South African racist regime against the "frontline" states, especially Angola.

The two parties denounced the policy of pressure, threats and direct intervention of imperialism against the nations of Latin America struggling for independence.

They supported the demand for a new international economic order based on equality and justice, and the modernization of the international monetary system.

CPCZ'S KEMPNY ADDRESSES CZECH NATIONAL COUNCIL

LD171756 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] The third meeting of the Czech National Council ended in Prague today. The deputies unanimously approved the government-sponsored bill on the state plan of development of national economy for 1981-85 and on the state budget of the Czech Socialist Republic for the coming year. They also unanimously adopted the government-sponsored bill on internal trade which was substantiated by Antonin Jakubik, Czech minister of trade.

At the end of today's debates the deputies of the Czech National Council discussed and adopted the government-sponsored bill of a constitutional law expressing agreement with the change in the border between the Czech Socialist Republic and the GDR.

Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council, stressed at today's session the need to utilize energy and materials in the best possible way in our economy, to use technology, agricultural land, means of transportation and all capacities in the best possible way. He stressed that the transition to intensive factors of growth and maximum economy are not a short-term matter.

SLOVAK NATIONAL COUNCIL HEARS STATE PLAN REPORT

LD171944 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Ladislav Mikus report]

[Text] The third meeting of the Slovak National Council opened in Bratislava today. The agenda of the 2-day meeting includes three bills of the Slovak National Council: the state plan of the development of Slovak national economy for 1981-85, the Slovak state budget for 1982, and a bill on internal trade. The deliberations were opened and are chaired by Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council, who began by welcoming members of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee and Slovak Premier Peter Colotka, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Secretariat, representatives of organizations and other political parties of the National Front, members of the government, and other guests.

Karol Martinka, Slovak deputy premier and chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission, delivered a report on the first point of the agenda, the bill on the state plan of the national economy for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. He said that the state plan follows the positive results achieved his year and is oriented especially toward an intensive utilization of our own natural wealth, the utilization of foresty resources, and, by 1983, the total processing of timber.

The plan puts exceptional emphasis on a higher valorization of raw and finished materials, and especially on improving the utility value of products.

In Slovakia a higher industrial growth than the statewide average is planned, while engineering and electro-engineering production by 1985 will increase by 40-50 percent in comparison with 1980.

After Karol Martinka's address, Frantisek Biros, joint spokesman for the committees of the Slovak National Council, began speaking.

CPCZ'S KAPEK CHAIRS PRAGUE PARTY MEETING

LD172348 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] The Prague city party committee today discussed the tasks set by the Fourth and Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Plenums for the Prague party organization. The deliberations were chaired by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the city party committee. Rudolf Rohlicek, member of the party Central Committee and deputy federal premier, was also present.

Vaclav Kucera, secretary of the Prague party committee, spoke about the Prague economy. He said that industry in Prague will completely fulfill the planned tasks of this year. However, he also pointed out serious problems which illustrate that the industrial organizations and building enterprises in the capital have not managed to adjust themselves sufficiently quickly and directly to the new and more demanding external and internal economic conditions and that the principles of the Set of Measures have not been absorbed sufficiently.

POTAC, HUSAK CPCZ PLENUM SPEECHES REPORTED

AU141910 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Dec 81 pp 1, 2

[Unsigned report on the "Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum," held in Prague on 9 December 1981]

[Excerpts] On Wednesday the CPCZ Central Committee held its fifth session in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle. The deliberation, which was opened by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ, Central Committee, was also attended by members of the CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission, heads of CPCZ Central Committee and CPSL Central Committee departments, communist members of the federal and national governments, secretaries of the Central Council Trade Unions and of the Socialist Youth Union Central Committee, CPCZ Central Committee instructors and other guests.

The CPCZ Central Committee elected working commissions.

The report on the state plan of the economic and social development of the CSSR for 1982 and a draft bill on the Seventh 5-Year Plan was delivered by Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

Comrade Svatopluk Potac said that the preparation of the plan for 1982 was in fulfillment of the demands arising from the main trends of the CSSR's economic and social development approved by the 16th CPCZ congress for the years 1981-1985 and at the same time it paid due regard to the economic development in the current year.

The state plan and state budgets for the coming year set the objectives of securing further economic development and maintaining the attained living standard and social guarantees of the population. The plan follows up on the positive results achieved in the current year and further reinforces them. It also tackles the consequences of this year's development and provides for the strengthening of the equilibrium of the existing economic relations.

On the basis of the realistic evaluation of the possibilities of the growth of economy and the conditions and prerequisites for the future development of national economy, the plan envisages that next year the volume of the created national income will grow by about Kcs2.5 billion. The exactingness of this task is that it requires the achievement of a considerable saving in production consumption. The national income will grow faster than social product.

The industry will continue to provide for the biggest share in the overall volume of the national income. Priority expansion will be given to those industrial branches that are connected with the qualitative changes in economy and are the main source of foreign exchange incomes, as well as branches that are based on the domestic raw material base. A partial retrenchment will take place in branches which are highly demanding as regards energy, materials and imports.

In connection with the capital construction cuts, the tasks facing the construction industry will be put on a more realistic basis. In line with the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress a substantially more rapid development of crop production is planned in the agricultural sector.

These structural changes in the formation of resources are in line with the directive of the 16th congress. We shall continue to intensify them further in the years ahead.

The intentions of the 1982 plan as far as the distribution of the sources of the national income are concerned, Comrade Potac went on to say, are subordinated consistently to the task of making further progress in restoring external economic equilibrium. At the same time the plan provides for the maintenance of private and social consumption and reduces the volume of means for investments and the increment of stocks. The investments are cut down by roughly Kcs5 billion, compared with 1981; and by more than Kcs8 billion, compared with 1980.

The plan of economic and social development for 1982 pursues the implementation of the strategic line of the 16th party congress, in particular by accelerating intensification of social production and higher quality of all work. In this respect the coming year is of exceptional significance.

Further in his speech, Comrade Potac viewed the most important tasks of the plan for the coming year. The most complicated area in the coming year will be the provision of fuels and energy are roughly at the level of 1980. This makes it necessary to enforce everywhere the strictest possible economy and the most efficient utilization of all kinds of fuels and energy in such a way as to safeguard the smooth running of the economy and to meet the main needs of the economy and the population.

Coal has an important share in the fuel - energy balance. Overall coal extraction is planned to reach the target of 124 million tons, which is 800,000 tons more than anticipated in the current year. We have to emphasize that the planned extraction constitutes the necessary minimum to secure the running of the economy. For this reason, every ton extracted above the state plan and utilized rationally will help to create prerequisites for increased dynamism of economic development. We witness daily the heroism and working selflessness of our miners and we all pay a high tribute to them. Now, too, we appeal to them and to all who with their deliveries are helping the mining industry, not only to fulfill the tasks assigned to them for next year by the plan but also to overfulfill them.

The handling of heating fuel in particular will require extraordinary thrift and the execution of a number of measures; the resources here will be roughly 1.6 million tons lower than this year, which amounts to a 17.3-percent reduction.

Another key part of the plan for 1982 concerns the intentions and tasks in our foreign economic relations.

The foreign trade turnover with the socialist states will grow roughtly by 10 percent. The basis for the development of our foreign econmic relations is our economic cooperation with the socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union, which is our biggest economic trade partner.

The further expansion of mutual trade and the overall economic cooperation with the CEMA countries require that a substantially more active approach be ensured in the advance of specialization and cooperation already in 1982.

In view of the complicated external conditions, foreign trade turnover and tasks in the field of the balance of payments with the nonsocialist states rank among the most demanding tasks of the plan for next year. The Fourth Plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee assessed the situation in this sector and set the task of striving to ensure a balance in our external relations with the capitalist states.

The plan envisages an overall growth of 7.5 percent in exports to the nonsocialist states. In the conditions of the slowdown in the development of the world economy and international trade, these complicated and high tasks require us to seek actively new marketing possibilities and to adapt more energetically the manufacturing sector and the work of our commerical representatives to meet the demanding requirements of foreign markets.

The situation which is very likely to continue also in the years ahead, demands that we purposefully implement to a much greater extent than before measures aimed at reducing import requirements or their total replacement from domestic sources and not to allow any imports that cannot be justified economically. Experiences show that the necessary import requirements are often weighted up and screened insufficiently and not responsibly enough and that little attention is paid to the powerful utilization of foreign exchange funds. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the government issued instructions to work out measures that will result in stricter currency regulations governing imports and in a thorough justification of each import paid in a freely convertible currency.

Comrade Potac went on to state that industrial production is to increase by Kcs4 billion; at the same time attention must be concentrated on such structural changes which must be attained in the structure of products and which do not depend on big capital investment plans but on innovations, proceeding from the given technical base, material possibilities and the creative capabilities of our designers, technicians, engineers and workers.

In developing industrial production and meeting national economic requirements, particularly in export, capital construction and supplies for the domestic market, it is the engineering sector which occupies the key position. Roughly a 3-percent growth in engineering production is planned, side by side with a more rapid growth of electrical engineering, particularly the progressive development of low-voltage electronic technology.

Comrade Potac pointed out in this connection that the enterprises of the engineering, metallurgical and building production do not appreciate enough the urgent need to fulfill the program for saving metals. In order to attain economies set by the 16th congress to the extent of saving 4.5-5 percent on average per year, it will therefore be necessary to implement further specific and effective measures next year in designs, in machinebuilding and in reinforcing the norms of consumption, and to seek and realize every possible saving measures.

The principal tasks and prerequisites of developing agricultural production, which will increase by 3.2 percent, were examined at the Fourth Plenum of the CPCZ's Central Committee. In line with its conclusions, the development of crop production is to create conditions for gradually eliminating the disproportion between the development of crop and livestock production.

Qualitatively new demands are made on transportation. In reducing demands on transportation, changes in the structure of transportation must contribute to a substantial reduction in the consumption of motor fuels.

After our experiences this year, when the planned savings of motor fuels was not achieved, the entire procedure of planning and balancing them is to be tightened up. The envisaged saving of more than half a million tons of motor fuels compared to 1980, that is 10 percent, must be secured unconditionally. For this reason a number of measures aimed at their more effective management, including material incentives and the application of necessary penalties in industry, agriculture, the construction industry and in the nonproduction sphere, are to be introduced.

The 1982 state plan envisages that the production resulting from the resolved tasks of the state plan of technical development, which had been under control during the first 3 years of their accomplishement, will amount to more than Kscl1 billion. The plan also considers a volume of output, on the basis of foreign licences, amounting to Kcs2.5 billion.

In order to achieve greater yields from scientific and technological development, it was decided to carry out in the near future an exacting examination of the current state of our research development base with the aim of raising the effectiveness of its work and of concentrating manpower and means on the most important tasks, on the substantially accelerated solution of new assignments and the shortening of the cycle research-development-production-use. It is essential to stop the research and development work which lacks prerequisites for practical application; and to strengthen the production and design facilities of selected research institutes.

The basic intentions of the plan for capital construction proceeded from the economic necessity of utilizing more the means put in investments and from the requirements of ensuring the effective development of the national economy in the years ahead. With the aim of improving the investment process and the national economic proportions, the volume of investment is cut by 3.3 percent.

We regard as the prime task next in the sphere mentioned above the reduction of the number of unfinished construction projects, narrowing the range of construction, shortening the dates of the construction of individual project and commissioning capacities on schedule as planned. The excessive number of unfinished construction projects is one of the reasons for the current shortcomings in the construction industry and among the suppliers of technical equpment.

Continuing his report, Comrade Potac discussed the standard of living. He said that the population's monetary incomes will grow by almost Kcs10 billion, that is 2.6 percent. At the same time incomes in terms of wages, on the basis of adherence to the principle of direct dependence between the creation of the wages funds and performance, will increase roughly by 2 percent and the incomes of the population from social security funds arising from legitimate entitlements by 3 percent.

In line with the principles of the set of measures, next year the economic incentives in the creation of wages funds and the growth of average wages will increase commensurate with the adjusted performance, the number of workers and labor productivity. This is to be aided also by the abandonment of the practice of mandatorily determining the number of employees in economic organizations.

The growing demands on the performance of the economy call for a more consistent application of the principles of merit vis-a-vis the results of work. The issue is to ensure that the remuneration of each individual depend more on the results of his work and on the economic effects achieved in order to ensure that the wages would grow of those employees who deserve it.

The situation on the domestic market depends on the national economy results and on how successful we will be in ensuring the development of wages in relation to the performance, the required output and quality of products.

The plan for retail turnover is raised 2.8 percent. The safeguarding of it by the necessary supplies of goods while carrying through changes in the production structure, aimed at making available a higher quality range of goods for which there is a demand and at updating products, is an important economic and significant political task both for the suppliers and the domestic trade enterprises.

Comrade Potac further discussed in his report the state budgets for 1982 and the draft bill on the Seventh 5-Year Plan. In the interest of strengthening the regime of thrift in the national economy, measures are being prepared to bring about further savings in the activity of the state administration, production and nonproduction organizations. At issue in particular is a gradual reduction of administrative employees, a reduction in the size of car fleets in state and economic organizations, a further cut in expenditures for publicity and the like.

Comrade Potac stressed in conclusion that the most important task now is for the ministries, economic production units, enterprises and national committees to understand and master the demanding conditions of the plan for next year. Work on the comprehensive completion of the economic plans in the economic production units, in enterprises and national committees must be responsibly accomplished. The prime task is to develop economic plans at all levels in such a way as to ensure that they are in line with the tasks of the approved state plan and state budgets and the CSSR's monetary plan. In certain branches and sectors of production this will entail adjustments of the orginal concepts and changes in economic contracts that have already been concluded.

The projection of the line set by the 16th CPCZ Congress and the conclusions of the Fourth of the CPCZ Central Committee Plenum, as well as the elaboration of the 1982 plan at every workplace not merely by words but by concrete quantitative and qualitative tasks and their consistent fulfillment is a prerequisite of the successful realization of our economic policy.

The fulfillment of the plan is conditioned by a more consistent exposure and utilization of existing reserves, We expect from the management of the economic production units, enterprises and organizations that they will solidify the tasks of the state plan, work out their own enterprising measures which will guarantee a systematic and even fulfillment of the planned tasks, expand effectiveness and the intensification of the production process.

In this connection the government has decided that the economic production units and enterprises which adopt more exacting tasks in their respective plan by 15 February 1982, in comparison with the tasks arising from the state plan, will fully gain all the advantages connected with counterplanning.

In the effort aimed at the consistent fulfillment of the 1982 state plan on the development of national economy, all state, economic and social bodies and organizations have specific tasks. The communists must head this movement and win over broad sections of the working people, and unify their efforts toward fulfilling the plan. This is today the prime political task, a fundamental demand on party work and the activity of all communists.

A total of 11 women and men comrades spoke in the debate. After that, the CPCZ Central Committee unanimously approved the resolution.

In conclusion of the sesion, the meeting was addressed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. He appraised the unity of the Central Committee in its approach to the items on the agenda and the support given to the report, presented by Comrade Potac. He then spoke about the main results attained by the party and the Czechoslovak people during the past year. He stressed in particular the significance of the 16th CPCZ Congress, the outcome of the general elections to representative assemblies as well as the active share of Czechoslovakia in implementing the joint, coordinated peaceful foreign policy of the socialist states, based on the peace program of the 26th CPSU Congress.

With reference to the targets of the 1982 plan, Comrade Husak underscored the need for the further intensive development of political, organizational and educational work. It is imperative to do everything to enable the working people to understand the meaning and objectives of all measures that are being adopted and which tally with the requirements of the further advance of socailist society and with the interest of all our citizens. On this very basis we shall unite the broadest strata of our people, win them over for future active and committed participation in fulfilling the targets outlined. Comrade Gustav Husak pointed out that hese are demanding targets but, as confirmed by the discussion at today's session, they are absolutely realistic. With reference to the deliberations of the Fourth Plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee this October, he again recalled the need for a substantial improvement in the standard and efficiency of management work, for a demanding attitude, responsibility and discipline in all sectors of our social and economic life. He stated the conviction that the coming year will be a year of active, creative work by our people, a year of a life in peace in implementing the program of further shaping an advanced socialist society mapped out by the 16th CPCZ Congress. The CPCZ Central Committee session ended with the "Internationale."

BAD WEATHER HAMPERS COAL EXTRACTION IN BOHEMIA

AU151223 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Dec 81 pp 1, 2

[TRH/VP-signed report: "Difficult Conditions in Strip Mines of Brown Coal Basins; Miners Selflessly Fighting Mud and Water"]

[Summary] The melting snow and the rain in the past 2 months have really tested the selflessenss and initiative of the people working in the strip mines of the Sokolov and North Bohemia Brown Coal basins. The strip mines have been transformed into a quagmire. In the Most area, the coal extraction is proceeding according to plan, although the plains are waterlogged 1 meter deep, machinery is bogging down and conveyor belts are slipping through or blocking.

An important part of the coal-extracting operation there is the rail transportation. The track maintenance men are constantly repairing the softened track bed and the miners in the area are working practically round the clock.

According to Jaroslav Banas, one of the foremen in the overburdened sector, the road to the worksite is also difficult, with the four-wheel drive vehicles slogging their way through a sea of mud. However, the automobiles do not have to be towed by bulldozers as is the case in other strip-mining localities, he said.

Gangs of vulcanizers are repairing unstuck conveyor belts and other similar breakdowns.

The extraction conditions in the strip mines of the brown coal mines' enterprise and in the Sokolov briquetting plant continue to deteriorate due to the bad weather. The strip mines are one big morass through which giant machinery, excavators, bulldozers and other machinery as well as poeple are "fording." One has to know the terrain very well because in some places there the mud is 2 meters deep, and where 2 months ago trucks were driving, today even a bulldozer will not get through.

These conditions, the most difficult in the past 25 years, are faced by the miners only with extraordinary efforts, which are sometimes at the limit of human possibilities.

The transportation is the hardest-hit sector here. Track maintenance crews must also repair breakdowns on regular lines and the crews at conveyor belts are working without a break. The work with the extracted overburden and coal is extraordinarily difficult because both are completely waterlogged. The coal continuously blocks the machinery of the sorting plants, whose output is down 20 percent. But even so, the Sokolov miners have been fulfilling 80 percent of their daily tasks this month in the removal of overburden and 92 percent in coal extraction.

According to Eng Vladimir Martinek, the people working there "are going through pure hell." He said that the disrupted irrigation system has to be reparied constantly in the present conditions and part of the bulldozers and excavators are permanently out of operation because of the shortage of spare parts.

LATEST ON POLISH SITUATION, MARTIAL LAW

Growing Acitivity of PZPR

LD171614 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1509 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Dec (ADN) -- According to radio and televeion reports, the military council, led by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, is continuing to make every effort to implement the measures decreed by the state of emergency against the resistance of elements hostile and socialism.

People's army and militia guards are today still stationed at all important points in the Polish capital, armored vehicles are also in position. Jeeps and other troops transport vehicles patrol the streets at irregular intervals and carry out various order and security tasks. The public telephone and communications network is still paralyzed.

However, the street scene in Warsaw, whose mass media since Sunday have no longer been disquieting the population with threats of fresh strikes, is not characterized primarily by military vehicles but by the streetcars and buses of Warsaw's transportation organizations, by pedestrians, and by a considerably reduced number of private automobiles. Important access streets to public buildings like the PZPR Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, Sejm, and to foreign embassies continue to be closed to private traffic. Only vehicles with appropriate documents are able to go through. Spot checks on pedestrians' identity papers are being made.

Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, addressing correspondents of socialist countries at the Central Committee building on Wednesday evening, said that the number of those who regard the proclamation of the state of emergency as unavoidable is growing.

The documents of the "Solidarity" leadership and other counterrevolutionary organizations which were confiscated proved that there were firm plans for the destruction of socialist order in Poland. The proclamation of a state of emergency was therefore a necessary political decision. The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, made the decision on the basis of the decisions of the fourth and sixth Central Committee meetings and with the authorization of the Politburo, backed by the entire party.

Stefan Olszwoski noted the growing activity on the part of loyal PZPR members who are participating effectively in carrying out the instructions of the state of emergency. This was reflected among other things in the fact that since Wednesday, mixed patrols on the Polish People's Army, militia and working class are operating. Numerous expressions, of trust have been sent to the military council containing, among other things, the proposal of forming citizens' national salvation committees. Some are already operating.

Medical Aid

LD171208 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1136 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 17 Dec (ADN) -- The Central Committee of People's Solidarity and the Presidium of the German Red Cross of the GDR are directing an appeal to GDR citizens to help the children of the People's Republic of Poland in the current difficult situation.

People's Solidarity and the Red Cross are calling on the citizens under the slogan "Aid for the Children of the People's Republic of Poland" to pay their donations in the special account number 555 at the Berlin Postal Giro Center.

The funds are to be used for urgently needed articles for everyday children's needs and for medicines.

An aid consignment of medicines from the GDR Red Cross is at this moment being loaded at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport for the People's Republic of Poland. The supply of medicines is in response to a corresponding request from the People's Republic of Poland.

The 10 tons of medicines will be transported to Poland during the day. It consists of medicines to combat particularly common diseases such as circulatory troubles, diabetes and infectious diseases.

Trucks To Leave Dresden

LD171216 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1150 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Dresden, 17 Dec (ADN) -- A convoy of trucks carrying solidarity goods for the People's Republic of Poland is being assembled in Dresden this morning. By this afternoon about 20 truck-trailers will have left Dresden heading for Poland.

Aid From Rostock, Dresden

LD171924 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1843 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Rostock, 17 Dec (ADN) -- Two convoys of trucks with solidarity goods for Polish citizens were assembled this afternoon in the Rostock Bezirk. A further convoy is being prepared tonight in Rostock. The GDR Deutfracht shipping line placed its 1100-ton ship "Tessin" at the disposal of the solidarity action. It will load more aid goods on Friday and head for Szczecin.

A convoy of trucks with solidarity goods for the People's Republic of Poland left Dresden this evening for Warsaw. Another convoy is to follow on Friday.

More on Food Aid

LD181050 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] A further convoy of trucks with Solidarity goods from the GDR for the People's Republic of Poland left this morning from the Verkehrskombinat Neubrandenburg (Neubrandengurg Transport Combine). The convoy's destination is the Neubrandenburg area's sister voivodship, Koszalin.

The National Executive Committee of the Democratic Women's League today appealed to all members, executives and groups of the organization to actively support the solidarity action "Help for the Children of People's Poland." The National Executive Committee has transferred 100,000 marks to account No 555 at the Berlin Post Office.

ISRAEL'S ANNEXATION OF GOLAN HEIGHTS SCORED

LD171034 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1357 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 16 Dec (ADN) -- The spokesman for the GDR Ministry for Foreign Affairs is authorized to state that the "application of Israeli legislation" to the Syrian area of the Golan Heights, decided on 14 December by the Israeli Government and the Knesset, is most strongly condemned by the Government of the GDR as annexation.

This measure, contrary to international law and thus invalid, taken by the ruling forces of Israel is another provocative challenge to the peoples who support a just and lasting solution in the Middle East. In view of the already escalated situation in this region the threat of war is bound to further increase. There is no doubt that Israel was only able to take this step thanks to the support of its expansionist policy of the most aggressive circles of the United States, in particular by the recently agreed accord on strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel.

The GDR will continue to regard the territories of the Golan Heights illegally occupied by Israel since 1967 as a rightful part of the friendly Syrian Arab Republic.

The spokesman for the Ministry for Foreign Affairs underlined in connection with the development the solidarity of the people and Government of the GDR with the just struggle of the Arab peoples, again demands Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab areas, backs the right of the Palestinian people to return to their home and comes out in favor of convening an international conference of all the sides involved including the PLO to bring about a lasting and just solution in the Middle East.

GUENTER MITTAG ARRIVES IN FRANCE 15 DEC

LD152358 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1837 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Paris, 15 Dec (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and member of the Council of State, arrived here today on an official visit to the French Republic at the invitation of the government. On arrival at Orly Airport, Guenter Mittag and his party were welcomed by Minister of Economy and Finance Jacques Delors.

Immediately after this, Guenter Mittag was received by Premier Pierre Mauroy. The talk focused on the further expansion and deepening of the mutually advantageous political and economic cooperation between the GDR and France in the interests of detente in Europe and the safeguarding of peace.

The talks and negotiations held today by Guenter Mittag and Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and state secretary in the Foreign Trade Ministry with French Minister of Economy and Finance Jacques Delore, and Minister of State for Economic Planning and Development Michel Rocard, also dealt with this matter.

During the talk, which took place in a very open-minded atmosphere, Premier Mauroy expressed his country's great interest in the continued progress of the rapidly-developing economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries. He stressed that the French Government will continue to pay attention to and to promote this development within the framework of the existing international treaties.

Guenter Mittag conveyed cordial greetings to Pierre Mauroy from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. In the talk he informed the premier about the GDR's attitude to the basic questions of international policy -- the preservation of peace, disarmament and detente. Here, Guenter Mittag assessed the many-sided political and economic relations as an important contribution to the implementation of the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

The two partners in the talk agreed that successful cooperation between the GDR and France is, in addition to its mutually useful economic results, above all of great importance for the process of relaxation in the political situation in Europe and for the safeguarding of peace.

During the talk, Guenter Mittag explained the GDR's dynamic and stable development and the plan targets decided upon up to 1985. He said these give rise to new conditions for future mutually advantageous relations.

Guenter Mittag was then received by Minister Jacques Delors. During this talk, both sides stressed the continuous development of economic and trade relations between the GDR and France on the basis of the long-term agreements and treaties signed by the two governments.

Both sides also agreed that the potential of the industries of the two countries should be exploited to a greater extent for mutual benefit. Specific areas for this further cooperation were defined.

After an official dinner given by the French Government for the guest from the GDR, Guenter Mittag met with Minister of State and Minister of Planning and Coordination Michel Rocaro.

In a short interview after his talk with Guenter Mittag, French Premier Pierre Mauroy told GDR newsmen today that "recently, economic and trade relations between our two states have increased significantly. We can be very pleased at this development. We want to further strengthen our economic relations, and, indeed, in the shortest time possible. We have taken steps to prepare for the next session of the joint economic commission in 1982."

16 Dec Talks

LD152020 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee and member of the GDR Council of State, was received by French Premier Pierre Mauroy, in Paris today. The talk centered on the further expansion and deepening of mutually advantageous political and economic relations between the two states in the interests of European detente and the safeguarding of peace.

Immediately before this, Guenter Mittag had arrived in the French capital on an official visit at the invitation of the French Government. He was welcomed at Orly Airport by minister of economy and finance Jacques Delors.

Meets With Ministers, Industrialists

LD171138 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1734 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Paris, 16 Dec (ADN) -- The second day of the official visit by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and member of the GDR Council of State, to France was marked by detailed talks with the country's leading respresentatives. The main topic was the overall expansion of bilateral relations between the GDR and France.

The discussion with presidents and general directors of important concerns such as Citroen, C.G.E., CIT-Alcatel, Creusot-Loire, Rhone-Poulec, and so forth was extremely informative and useful. During the meetings the general directors of the companies repeatedly stressed their long years, in some cases 20 years, of good experience in cooperation with the GDR.

Philippe Boulin, president of Creusot-Loire, pointed in this connection to the fact that trade between France and the GDR has already doubled several times in 5-year cycles and that in 1982 the highest level so far, of Fr5.5 billion will be achieved. Boulin said that this good development in economic relations is only possible because it is based on the political will of the governments of the two countries for closer cooperation.

In a talk with the French Minister of State for Foreign Trade, Michel Jobert, both sides submitted a number of proposals for the intensification of cooperation and industrial collaboration, including such important industrial branches as chemistry, heavy engineering, metallurgy, electrotechnics and electronics and machine-tool manufacture. Particular importance was attached in this talk to intensified cooperation between firms of the two states in third markets.

Guenter Mittag stressed the GDR's firm intention of continuing the dynamic of the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation and of stabilizing it. He stressed that the GDR regards the notable bilateral relations as an expression of the political determination of both states to make an effective contribution to the guarantee of lasting peace in Europe.

This evening, the GDR representatives were the guests of French Minister of State for Transportation, Charles Fiterman and Michel Jobert and also of the presidency of the French railway wagon industry, Pierre Sudreau. The talks, which were also attended by Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, took place in a very open-minded atmosphere.

A further meeting with the presidents and general directors of industrial concerns was used to define the development of economic and industrial cooperation desired by the two sides.

All the negotiations were characterized by the very constructive nature of the proposals by both sides for the shaping of future economic relations.

KLEIBER, SYRIAN PRIME MINISTER HOLD TALKS

LD160034 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1933 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Damascus, 15 Dec (ADN) -- The GDR stands in unchanging solidarity at the side of Syria, which as an active member of the steadfastness and confrontation front is making an important contribution to warding off the imperialist conspiracy against the Middle East and to the deepening of the friendship between the Arab peoples and the states of the socialist community. This was stressed by Deputy GDR Premier Guenther Kleiber during a meeting with Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm in Damascus today.

Both politicians strongly condemned Israel's provocative decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights, occupied since 1967.

The Syrian prime minister expressed his country's interest in the further development of the mutually advantageous relations with the socialist states. This served the joint struggle of all progressive forces in the world against imperialism, Zionism and reaction. Dr al-Kasm praised the high level of bilateral relations between the GDR and Syria.

Both politicians stressed the need to resolutely rebuff the confrontation course of the United States and its NATO allies and to strengthen the joint struggle for peace, international security and detente.

Guenther Kleiber explained the GDR's latest activities for the implementation of the coordinated peace program of the socialist community of states. He conveyed greetings from GDR Premier Willi Stoph, which were cordially reciprocated.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH SWEDEN -- Berlin, 11 Dec (ADN) -- An annual protocol on trade and a protocol on economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the GDR and Sweden for 1982 was signed in Berlin. The protocols are the result of negotiations of the mixed GDR-Sweden commission in Berlin from 7-11 December. The GDR delegation was headed by Siebold Kirsten, director general in the GDR Ministry of Foreign Trade. On the Swedish side the negotiations were conducted by Ambassador Bengt Odhner of the Foreign Ministry and by Undersecretary of State Sten Niklasson of the Ministry of Industry. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1748 GMT 11 Dec 81 LD]

REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE REMARKS ON POLAND CITED

LD180108 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Excerpt] The U.S. President dealt with the Polish situation and Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights at his press conference today. Our New York correspondent, Istvan Kulcsar, reports:

President Reagan used a sharp anti-Polish and anti-Soviet tone at his press conference this evening. In his introduction he said that according to information possessed by the U.S. administration, human rights were not respected in Poland at present and the principles of the Helsinki Final Act were violated. All this happened with the knowledge and support of the Soviet Union, said Reagan, warning the Polish Government to return to the situation which existed before the introduction of the state of emergency. In his words, it should be possible for negotiations to take place and to reach a compromise. Reagan linked the continuation of American food aid deliveries and of economic relations in general to this latter condition, saying that the United States is not willing to send food to Poland while the state of emergency exists. The President did not go beyond this. He was asked what the U.S. administration would do in case of various developments in Poland, but the President refused to answer these questions.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OPENS; HETENYI READS BUDGET

LD171112 Budapest MTI in English 1039 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest, 17 Dec (MTI) -- The winter session of the Hungarian parliament opened at 1000 A.M. Thursday morning to discuss the draft of the 1982 budget. The participants included Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other members of the HSWP Political Committee, secretaries of the Central Committee, members of the government, as well as representatives of foreign diplomatic corps accredited in Hungary.

Antal Apro, president of the National Asembly, opened the session. Then the Hungarian legislative body approved a report about the decree laws the Presidential Council has passed since the last parliament session. Then the members approved the following agenda of the session:

1. Bill on the 1982 budget of the Hungarian People's Republic,

2. Report of the foreign minister on the government's foreign political activiity,

3. Interpellations.

Subsequently, in compliance with the approved agenda, Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi read his expose about the 1982 state budget.

More Budget Details

LD171918 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest, 17 Dec (MTI) -- In the Thursday session of the Hungarian National Assembly Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi put forth the bill on next year's state budget.

The bill is designed to serve the goals laid down in the 6th Five-Year Plan and the government's programme.

As to the two main economic policy tasks, the external economic equilibrium has been developing about the way as planned, and the living standard has been rising slightly this year. Despite the harder than presumed circumstances, the foreign trade results can be regarded as satisfactory on the whole. The exports to the countries affiliated to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance have expanded to a greater extent than the imports from there, and the export obligations have been met. Manufactured exports to capitalist markets have grown but slowly, even declining in some branches. The farm and food exports have shown a dynamic increase. The foreign trade traffic conducted in convertible currency is basically well in balance, but a heavy burden is imposed by the interests from foreign debts. The domestic use of the national income has been somewhat in excess of the plan both in the fields of investments and consumption.

Next year the national income should rise by 1-1.5 per cent, calculated at comparable prices a figure providing the basis for the targets of the 1982 state budget. [sentence as received] The external trade equilibrium calls for a modest reduction in domestic consumption, whose proportions are determined by the endeavour to keep the living standard at its current level. The consumption of the population may increase by 0.5 or 1 per cent, while the volume of stockpiling is scheduled to drop by 10-12 percent.

The plans have reckoned with an about 4.5 percent increase (current price) in the national income in 1982. The cash incomes of the population are expected to rise by 6 percent, and the consumer price index by an approximate 5 percent. This allows the population's real incomes to go on mounting moderately at the same time with a slower increase than planned for five years of the national income, keeping the 1980 level of real incomes. Social benefits in cash will go up by some 7 percent faster than the average. From January next year, pensions will be raised by 100 forints at least. The sum of scholarships due to university and college students will be raised, and the scope of social insurance granted to artisans and retailers extended.

The expenditures of publicly financed instituttions are going to rise by 6 percent. About 1,200 new hospital beds will be created and the housing programme continued in 1982. A total of 77,000 flats, including 19,000-20,000 state-financed ones, will be constructed. Continuous efforts will be made to maintain and develop the country's defence capabilities, with the relevent spending to increase by about 4 percent.

In 1982 the public revenues are planned to total 491,500 million forints and the expenditures 506,500 million forints, or 4.4 and 5.5 percent more than this year, respectively. So the projected deficit runs to 15,000 million forints, a sum surpassing this year's, as the speaker stressed it. The reason: The receipts of the national economy may rise by a far lower rate than before, while maintaining the standard of living calls for an increase in the budget spending.

The deficit can be countered through a safe regrouping of company resources fixed durably in the national economy. According to the plan -- covered by the increment of the reserve funds obligatory to raise by the state insurance company and enterprises, as a durably engaged source of money -- the competent banking institutions will issue state bonds, thus meeting the deficit [sentence as received] This sets no limit whatsoever neither to citizens nor to enterprises in using their financial means available.

Primary significance in improving international commercial and financial relations attaches to the cooperation activities carried out with the CMEA countries and serving our fundamental interests. Particularly important is to augment the economic and trade links with the Soviet Union and broaden it on the basis of mutual interests.

The economic mechanism will be improved further in 1982. Besides the current regulation and organization development activities, next year concrete moves will be taken in the sphere of company management, and special attention paid to improving the living conditions, including smooth introduction of the five-day workweek on a national scale.

7 KILLED, 39 INJURED AT MINE NEAR KATOWICE

LD171830 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] At Wujek coalmine [near Katowice] which is one of the numerous militarized plants, a group of irresponsible persons, some of whom are not employed at this mine, organized a strike despite interdictions resulting from the martial law regulations.

On 16 December representatives of the Polish Army and the prosecutor's office went to see the striking workers and warned them against the consequences of continuing the strike. Since the strikers did not obey the appeal and since some of them behaved aggressively, security forces were sent to the mine. Functionaries of these forces were attacked with stones, crowbars, hacks and axes.

Some 41 function aries of the Citizens' Militia were injured, a dozen or so of them seriously. In these circumstances arms were employed. Seven people were killed and 39 civilians were injured when they attacked the respresentatives of the law who were performing their duties.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN GDANSK RESULT IN 324 INJURED

LD171810 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] On the evening of 16 December there were demonstrations and street disturbances in Gdansk. Some 160 militiamen and 164 civilians sustained injuries. Following the activities by order enforcement forces, the groups which were behaving aggressively have been dispersed.

ATTEMPTS TO STAGE DEMONSTRATION FAIL; 8 ARRESTED

LD171904 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] As the press spokesman of the Citizens' Militia capital headquarters has informed us, the appeals to the city's inhabitants for commonsense and understanding have met with full understanding. The attempt to organize a demonstration in Plac Zwyciestwa, which was to be an opportunity to provoke street clashes and to disturb the peace, was not successful.

In the afternoon, in the vicinity of Plac Zwyciestwa, only small groups of young people gathered. These groups were broken up through the firm stand of the forces of law and order. No incidents were noted. Eight people were arrested but there was not a single Warsaw inhabitant among them

The streets of the capital are calm.

COMMENTARIES ASSESS GDANSK, OTHER INCIDENTS

Warsaw Commentary on Gdansk

LD171926 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] The incidents in Katowice and Gdansk, which are most profoundly to be regretted, demand that one recall with the greatest concern and seriousness that the unusually complex situation calls for the highest sense of responsibility. The requirements of martial law, the legal order that derives from it, should be, in the name of calm and the security of the state and citizens, strictly observed. Violation of this order leads to events which are tragic in their consequences. These casualties [ofiary] were unnecessary. Human life has too great a value for the instigators of unrest and disturbances to threaten it through actions which are irresponsible and contrary to the law of martial law. An investigation into these affairs is being conducted by the Military Prosecutor's Office.

In this tortured country, which has already undergone so many disasters, so much suffering, let not one drop more of Polish blood flow: Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski appealed to all of us in these words on Sunday morning. He appealed for discretion, for a sense of responsibility, for understanding of the joint interest, which is more important than all the divisions and conflicts which exist among us. The overwhelming majority of society reacted positively to his appeal, grasping the gravity of the historic moment. The instinct of self-preservation of the nation told them that the severe measures of martial law are being applied not to terrorize but out of the ultimate, supreme necessity. But people have been found among us who with all deliberation desired to cause a confrontation for the very purpose of making Polish blood flow. One day history will pass a heavy, severe judgment on them for their sowing of dissension, for their pigheadedness, irresponsibility and lack of imagination.

Well hidden in the shadows, still continuing to believe in their impunity, they do not hesitate to incite fratricidal war. It is their consciences that bear the burden of the Polish blood shed yesterday. Let them tell the mothers of the miners who fell, on behalf of what cause they decided to bring about a confrontation.

The forces of order on the premises of the Wujek coal mine acted at first without weapons, peacefully, with all discretion. They had clear and often repeated orders to keep the legal means of coercion to the minimum. No one can deny this. The forces of order were not looking for confrontation, for martial law was proclaimed for the very purpose of avoiding confrontation. Even when members of the forces of order began to fall with serious wounds under the blows of chains, picks and stones, attempts were still made to appeal to reason. It was no longer any good. Firearms were only used when it came to a clear need for self-defense.

Who needed that tragedy? Who stirred up the miners, and launched the inflammatory slogans and why? Could they have been activists of a trade union? On whom and what were the provocateurs counting as they hurled a young workforce against those whose task was to restore law and order? No one will bring those who fell back to life now. No one will now restore the health of the cruelly beaten soldiers and militiamen. Let us bow our heads in silence over the victims of yet another Polish tragedy. It could have been avoided. It should have been avoided. Our great shared chance was based on proving to the whole world yet again that even in the most difficult situation Poles are capable of finding a bloodless solution. It turned out differently. But that chance has not yet been completely wrecked. Let the blood shed in Silesia cause the provocateurs to sober up and bring home to the madmen that the road to confrontation leads nowhere.

The authorities will not retreat since there is nowhere to retreat. The public will not support the activities of the fire-raisers, for it knows too well what it threatens. The workers will understand who is pretending to be their defenders in order to further their own shady business. The responsible activists of the suspended Solidarity will not shoulder the moral load of blood and death.

Provocation has no future in Poland. Socialism will not be overthrown but will be saved in order to be regenerated in accordance with the aspirations of the nation. But provocation can still exact a high toll from us, for every Polish life must be equally valuable for us. Poles, take heed! Foreign correspondents write in terror. Do not tighten the noose round your own necks! Not just ordinary good sense prompts these words, but also a fear that the ill-starred development of events in Poland may heavily threaten world peace. Let us not, in this so severely tested country, allow even one more drop of Polish blood to flow.

Need for Bloodshed Questioned

LD181112 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Blood is of the highest value; it is the price that all nations pay for supreme values such as independence, the right to live in peace, work and bread. For what benefit was blood shed in a Silesian mine?

We Poles are unable to give sober judgment yet. Only one thought comes to mind: May this blood ensure that a Pole never again has to raise his hand against another Pole in the independent fatherland where peace, work and bread depend solely on the efforts of our own hands and minds.

People say that no one wanted a tragedy. Was this really so? Since Sunday someone has again organized strikes and street demonstrations. Let us look around among our families, friends and comrades at work. Almost everyone says that we have had enough of squabbling, anxiety and disorder. Thus, these new demonstrations were not the spontaneous reaction of the community; they had nothing in common with the August strike, which was a protest against the deformation of the system. They had nothing in common with the strike by the women of Zyrardow, who were offended by the food distribution system.

Someone wanted a tragedy. Someone incited the inflammable youth, which does not understand the essence of our conditions, to actively oppose our legal order.

How did it come about that the second, or as some say, the third set of the illegal opposition shadow cabinet, composed of a group of Solidarity activists, was able to raise feelings to such an extent, while the majority desires calm, and every morning the majority goes to work, which is showing improved results? Things varied from one place to another. Some people who were striking behind closed gates were told that the entire country was on strike and that it greets and admires them. Others were told that the entire martial law is a mere propaganda gimmick, and that the state authority is disintegrating. Still others were told by the activists of the illegal Confederation for an Independent Poland that tomorrow, or the day after, they will take over power and settle accounts with those who refuse to obey them.

Even at their trial, Moczulski and Szeremietiew threatened public prosecutors by stating that they will soon be running the state. These are the crazy dreams of fascist-like nationalists, one would say, but for the past 15 months, and also in past years, such people have acted with impunity and created for themselves a myth of immunity, and have managed to convince those least experienced about their omnipotence. The tables have now been ruthlessly turned.

The demonstrations of the past few days, two of which ended tragically, were coldly calculated means of political struggle, their objective being to plunge Poland into chaos. What is it all about? It is an attempt to float all the rights of the state and the authorities, to demonstrate that the authorities are unable to act. Should they succeed they would say: Look, the authorities are weak, we can do what we like with them. Now we are taking over.

Were all those who listened to the provocateurs guided by their objectives? No, certainly not. There are many naive, unimaginative people who do not understand that the violation of law is punishable -- and particularly severely during martial law -- who do not understand that the violation of law leads to complete chaos, and even to civil war with all its consequences.

When the attempts against the state became dangerous, the Polish Army took over power and became the guarantor of order and the country's salvation. The declaration of the Military Council of National Salvation is known to everyone. We are now in the interim period from anarchy and poverty to order and a solution to the crisis. Once it has undertaken to maintain order, the Polish Army must perform its duty to the end.

Is a tragedy needed in order to understand social interests, the interests of each of us and Poland's interest? No, most people understand. Blood was necessary to those who do not want the community to return calmly to work, and who want the results of it to be visible.

Events Blow to 'Hopes of All'

LD180354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] The events in the country were (?added to) yesterday by tragic incidents in the "Wujek" colliery, and dramatic events in Gdansk.

They became a painful reminder, worthy of the highest concern and gravity, that the (?current) situation requires an enormous sense of responsibility, that the requirements of martial law and the legal order arising from it ought to be closely observed in the name of peace and security of the state, and of its citizens.

Wednesday's tragic events delivered a painful blow to the hopes of all of us; but they have not obliterated them completely, for they clearly show that provocation has no future in Poland, and that the road of confrontation leads nowhere.

We stress the importance of the appeal by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski in which he calls for the greatest prudence, for a sense of responsibility, for understanding the common interest which is more important than all the divisions and conflicts existing between us.

Harmony, calm and order -- these are the basic conditions for a return to normal life.

GOVERNMENT BODIES MEET; ISSUE STATEMENTS

Military Council Resolution

LD171856 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Dec 81

["Text" of resolution by Military Council of National Salvation]

[Text] The Military Council of National Salvation sets the government the task of quickly adapting the economic management system to the conditions of martial law. It confirms its resolute will to carry out a profound and comprehensive economic reform in accordance with directions approved by the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic. It stresses that there is no return -- nor can there be -- to the erroneous and ineffective methods of economic management from before August 1980.

The Military Council of National Salvation, guided by the desire to introduce as speedily as possible the new system of work of the national economy, making it possible to implement initiatives and good management of enterprises and of their workforces, make it incumbent on the Council of Ministers to direct all economic activities toward implementing priority social goals such as the provision of foodstuffs, health service, means of hygiene as defined in the operations program, and to adapt the provisions of the Council of Ministers' resolution of 30 November 1981 concerning the principles of functioning of state enterprises in 1982 to martial law conditions, in such a way as to preserve to the utmost the principle of self-management of enterprises as far as the compilation of their production programs, employment and pay policies and conclusion of agreements on purchasing and sale of goods are concerned.

The Military Council of National Salvation instructs the government to adapt forthwith the principles governing the activities of workers' self-management to the laws arising from martial law. The more the sociopolitical situation is stabilized, the more restrictions on its activities will be rescinded. The council stresses that workers' self-management constitutes an inviolable foundation of the economic reform and of progressive socioeconomic transformations in Poland.

The Military Council of National Salvation appeals to workforces, engineering-technical cadres, all working people, to understand that the council is firmly striving for a genuine democratization of the principles of social coexistence, and it appeals for universal civic support.

Economic Council Decisions

LD172328 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers adopted the following decisions today:

In order to ameliorate the damage done to roads in state forests by hurricane winds among other things -- at present 14 million cubic meters of timber is lying on the ground -- the minister of forestry and timber industry has been ordered to speed up the organization of removing this timber. Ministries cooperating with the above ministry have been given the task of providing the necessary assistance to the forestry services as reqards technical equipment and material. Voivodas should make use of their powers to direct the removal of timber from the forests, using transportation equipment of agricultural circles, of construction enterprises and other economic units. This timber will be used for fuel or for the production of furniture and for woodworking.

The minister of transportation has been ordered to supply the appropriate number of coal trucks [weglarka] to mines in order to ensure the transportation of coal from dumping grounds.

The chief inspector of the power economy has been instructed to ensure the necessary amount of liquid fuels for the transportation of fish, vegetables, and also for threshing units in connection with the speeding up of grain purchasing.

The minister of domestic trade and services and the chairman of the Central Union of Diary Cooperatives have been ordered to implement the decision adopted on the sale of full-fat milk for children up to age 3 years as from 1 January next year in the Lodz, Katowice and Warsaw aggolimerations and from 1 February in the remaining towns.

The minister of domestic trade and services and the minister of agriculture and food economy have been instructed to allocate for sale, over and above the rationing norms, all additionally produced amounts of confectionary products. These will be delivered for the Christmas holiday events, to factories for workers and for old-age and other pensioners.

The minister of domestic trade and services has been authorized to restart the sale of beer as from tomorrow.

All the decisions of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers given in press communiques are binding. The heads of organs of the state, central and local administration and the heads of all links of the socialized economy are responsible for implementing these decisions as regards their sphere of responsibility.

Spokesman on 6-Day Work Week

LD172336 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Statement by unnamed spokesman of Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs on legal status of workers under martial law]

[Text] The Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs is receiving many questions on the legal status of workers during the period of martial law. In this connection I would like to inform you that the status of workers during the period of martial law is regulated by article 29 of the decree on martial law or by the regulations of the status dealing with the general duty of defending the Polish People's Republic in section 7 on militarization.

First I would like to note that the provisions of article 29 of the decree on martial law envisage a number of restrictions which boil down to the duty to work, the possibility of transfer of workers, [word indistinct] time of work, vacations and so forth which can be applied during the period of martial law. However, the provisions of article 29 do not come into force automatically with the proclamation of the decree on martial law. Article 29 is set in motion by the Council of Ministers by decree. I would like to inform you that the Council of Ministers has not yet availed itself of the right to set in motion article 29. What does this mean? It means that workers employed in nonmilitarized units are in the same labor circumstances as before the proclamation of the decree on martial law. Moreover, there are no changes in the rights of workers as regards the labor context, vacations, working time and so on. The previous regulations still apply. That is the first point.

The second point relates to militarized units. TRYBUNA LUDU issued a list of militarized units on Monday. The labor context of workers at militarized units is subject to a number of restrictions. These restrictions come down bascially to the impermissibility of dissolving the labor relationship, to the possibility of using workers in a broader sphere than envisaged in normal regulations of labor law and (?to) the intensified discipline of these workers.

However, as regards such rights as protecting the work of women and workers' vacations, the legal code continues to be the legal basis because the regulations of the statute on the general duty to defend the Polish People's Republic which I have mentioned are such that regulations of the labor law continue to be in force in the area to which this statute does not apply.

However, I would like to devote some attention to the complex issues pertaining to working time. While stating that the working time of workers in nonmilitarized units remains unchanged I would like to say that overtime can be ordered in these units as the need arises as prescribed normally in the labor code and that normal dismissals from work can be applied. I would also like to say that a change in working time in the state administration is envisaged by establishing the same working time as was in force last year, namely 42 hours weekly. Legislative work is being done on the appropriate legal enactment. It might be published any day now, or any hour even.

But as from this coming Saturday, on the basis of labor regulations which define the labor relationship of workers in the state administration, the heads of office -- this means ministers and voivodas -- should order work on Saturday, this coming Saturday. This is connected with the public interest, with the need to ensure the efficient and uninterrupted work of the administration.

The situation as regards working time in militarized units looks somewhat different. In accordance with the appropriate regulations of the statute which I have mentioned on the general duty to defend the Polish People's Republic, working time is determined by the appropriate ministers and the appropriate voivodas as regards the units subordinated to them. As far as I know the appropriate ministers have determined a 6-day working day [as heard] in these units. And thus, as regards working time we have the nonmilitarized sphere, the second sphere which is the state administration, and the third sphere which is militarized units.

As regards other issues, other rights in the sphere of labour relationships, then they remain unchanged.

Ozdowski Chairs Meeting

LD171914 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] The central commission for combating speculation today held its first session after the introduction of martial law. According to Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski, who chaired the session, the commission now has a particularly important role to perform. Apart from protecting social interests, it deals with matters connected with bringing the economy back to normal and preparations for the introduction of economic reform.

According to information provided by the militia main command, the introduction of martial law has halted speculation to a considerable extent. Over the past 3 days, only 16 preliminary investigations into crimes to the detriment of purchasers have been commenced. More than Z2.5 million worth of goods have been recovered.

Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski instructed the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services to make the system of sales of meat and its by-products for coupons more efficient.

INTERIOR MINISTRY ORDERS TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS

Communique Issued

LD171730 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1630 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Polish Ministry of Internal Affairs communique; date issued not given]

[Text] The Minister of Internal Affairs, on the basis of the decree of the state of martial law, had ordered curbs on people's movements for the duration of the state of martial law.

Any person leaving his previous place of permanent or temporary residence must obtain permission from the local provincial state administrative officer of a parish, urban parish or district, or the mayor of a town. Permission is required regardless of the (?time and) period of absence from a given locality. No permission is required for inhabitants of towns divided into districts when they move within the confines of a given town, for rural inhabitants moving for a short stay of up to 12 hours from one place to another, for example when it is vital to settle important matters in the parish or urban parish office; or for people traveling from a (?nearby) place to a procurement point to collect coal, and similar such cases. Such short journeys should take place at times not covered by the curfew, that is between 0600 and 2000.

Persons leaving the hospital or other closed health service establishment may return to their place of residence or place of stay on the basis of an information card or check-out from the given health service establishment.

Permission to leave a locality is issued following a written request from the interested person citing the reason. Persons employed in nationalized work places must obtain the consent of the plant manager, which is then enclosed with the request. Exemption from obtaining permission to change the place of stay is granted to persons commuting to their place of work who possess a valid work identity card or certificate issued by the plant manager. This applies to nationalized and non-nationalized plant employees.

Persons or business trips on the basis of a written order to travel on business do not need to obtain permission to change their place of stay. Persons changing their place of stay must register at the new address within 12 hours of arriving at a given locality.

The obligation to register is carried out at the office of the local state administration organ of the first instance in the registration district, and in the case of a stay in collective quarters, with the manager of the establishment or a person authorized by him. When registering, the identity document and written permission to change the place of stay must be presented.

Persons going to zones adjacent to the border must also obtain permission for permanent stay in that zone from the local provincial state administration organ of the first instance; or for a temporary stay, from the local unit of the Citizens' Militia. No fee is charged for permission to change the place of stay.

Visa Requirements Noted

LD172014 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] "Orbis" [Polish state travel agency] reports that Polish citizens who obtain the consent of the authorities for private trips abroad shold settle all visa formalities exclusively through the "Orbis" branch in Warsaw located at 4, Constitution Square.

MORE OFFICIALS REMOVED FROM POSITIONS REPORTED

Mining Ministry Recalls

LD172054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] The press spokesman reports the minister of mining and power has recalled: Franciszek Zazul from the post of deputy director for investment affairs in the Lower Silesian Dolmel electrical engineering works in Wroclaw, for incompetent execution of tasks arising from the Council of State decree on martial law;

Zbigniew Milewski from the post of chief engineer at the Kozienice power station and Zyfryd Kwiatkowski, from the post of director of the Lodz city powerplant because of less ability to efficiently manage the work sector entrusted to him.

Gerard Dudek from the post of deputy director for economic affiars in the Turov lignite mine; Jan Bednarek from the post of deputy director for technical affairs in the mining drainage and recultivation works in Wroclaw, for lack of efficiency and effective action in their posts;

Jozef Winter from the post of director-in-chief; Wladyslaw (Hadacek) from the post of deputy director for technical affairs for irregularities in economic activity, and Marian Mularski from the post of director for economic affairs, for lack of the required efficiency and effective activity in the mine.

Simultaneously, the minister of mining and power has appointed Stefan Kucharski to the post of director of the Konin lignite mine; he is the former deputy director of the Adamow lignite mine.

Dismissed Officials Listed

LD172310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] The Pila voivoda has dismissed Janusz Musialowicz from the post of director of the amalgamated hospital in Pila for blatant neglect in managing this hospital.

At the instigation of the military commissary, the Konin voivoda has suspended the following people: Jozef Wisniewski, manager of Polmozbyt store in Konin, for proved hoarding of goods in short supply, tolerance of disorder and breaches of discipline; and Marek Bryzdalski manager of a Cenrum store in Konin, for proved hoarding in his office of articles in short supply and discrepancies in warehouse operation.

At the instigation of the Szczecin voivoda the minister of metallurgy and engineering industry has dismissed as of 17 December the following people from their posts at the Polmozby state enterprise in Szczecin for incompetent fulfillment of their duties designated by the decree of the state of martial law: Tadeusz Pajak, hitherto its general manager, and Andrzj Ptak, his deputy.

At the instigation of the military commissary based on the opinion of the local operational group, the Poznan voivoda has dismissed as of 17 December the following from their posts: Zenon Kamieniecki, Tarnowo Podgorne parish elder; Bogdan Herbowiak, chairman of the Tarnowo Podgorne parish cooperative; Zenon Czajkowski, deputy chairman of the Tarnowo Podgorne parish cooperative; Jozef Grzes, chairman of the (Dopniewo) parish cooperative; and Edward Wachanski, director of the Wrzesnia parish agricultural service.

At the instigation of the military commissary the Gdansk voivoda has dismissed Nowa Karczma (Glniewo) parish elder Antoni (Sieraszko), for lack of authority in his work.

At the instigation of the military commissary the Zamsoc voivoda has dismissed for indolence in their work the following parish elders; Henryk Kisiak from Komarow parish; Tadeusz Jarosz from Sypno parish; and Henryk Bijak from Gorzkow parish.

At the instigation of the military commissary the Plock voivoda has dismissed the following people for failing to fulfill their duties arising from the introduction of the state of martial law: Elizbieta (Matlachowska-Kiszka), MD, director of the voivodship amalgamated hospital; and Marek Switalski, deputy-director of the voivodship amalgamated hospital.

The Przemysl voivoda suspended on 16 December for blatant neglect in fulfilling his managerial duties Juljan (Moszkowiak), director of a state motor transportation branch in Jaroslaw. For having shown inability to work under the conditions of martial law Tadeusz Lukas was dismissed from his post of director of the meat processing works in Morliny near Stroda, as were Stanislaw Kwasniewski, director of a WSS Spolem section in Ketrzyn, and Wasyl Pliska, (Solpfity) parish elder.

The Walbrzych voivoda has dismissed Edward Piorun, elder of Zarow town and parish, and Wojciech Majeran, elder of Boguszow-Gorce town, for being incompetent in his management of the economic unit of which he was in charge; Aleksey Tomczyk, elder of Stoszowice parish, because of his reprehensible moral attitude and the lack of competence in managing the unit of which he was in charge; and Wlodzimierz Zaborowski, deputy director of department of trade, small-scale industry and services of the voivodship office.

At the instigation of the military commissary the Lublin voivoda has dismissed Wieslaw Wisniewski, managing director of the motor vehicle repair works. He dismissed Jan Leszczak, elder of Niedrzwica Duza parish; Edward Kapica, elder of Borzechow parish; Walenty Bartnik, elder of Dzierzkowice parish; Tomasz Biedrzycki, elder of Baranow parish.

The chairman of the board of the voivodship dairy cooperative in Biala Podlaska dismissed as of 12 December Andrzej Jankowski, chairman of the board of the regional dairy cooperative in Radzyn Podlaski for failing to fulfill his duties and especially for inadequate implementation of dairy produce deliveries to localities outside the voivodship.

According to a press spokesman, the minister of mining and power industry has dismissed Franciszek Zazula from the post of deputy director in charge of investments in the Lower Silesian "Dolmel" electrical machines plant in Wroclaw, for incompetent performance of tasks arising from the Council of State decree on martial law.

MINING, POWER INDUSTRY PRESS CONFERENCE

LD171686 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Janusz Wieczorek, press spokesman for the Ministry of Mining and the Power Industry, has told PAP that despite a shortage of liquid fuels, transportation difficulties, communications problems and difficult winter conditions, power stations and heat and power generating plants are operating without any major disruptions. Power sets with a capacity of 1,000 megawatts are being overhauled, but many of these sets will be put into operation before the Christmas holiday period.

Lignite mines are working without disruption. Reserves of hard coal at powerstations and at heat and power generating plants are at present in excess of 2.7 million tons and are somewhat larger than at the same period of last year. These reserves are being systematically supplemented, even at the expense of industry.

A similar situation to that in the power generating industry prevails in gas supplies to the population. Supplies of gas for the needs of the population are normal.

Despite attempts by certain Solidarity extremists to disrupt work at hard coal mines, over the past 4 days the average daily extraction has been about 500,000 tons of coal.

Miners at mines belonging to the Zabrze and Bytom amalgamations -- where there have been no work interruptions -- deserve a special mention. And at the mines of the Zabrze amalgamation the daily extraction plans are even being exceeded. Since the start of the year miners have extracted a total of more than 157 million tons of coal.

ORDERS ISSUED ON ILLEGAL POSTERS, LEAFLETS

LD171738 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1630 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Following the introduction of martial law, the commander of the Mokotow district in Warsaw has issued an order in which he made the heads of work enterprises and other organizational units, administrators of properties, buildings and other places of residence, garages and so on in the area of Mokotow district responsible for immediately taking down from these buildings and plants all kinds of illegal posters, leaflets, slogans, banners and such.

At the same time the abovementioned persons bear personal responsibility for strictly observing that all announcements, regulations and such issued by the authorities because of the state of martial law are put only in places specifically designated for this purpose.

TRYBUNA LUDU INTERVIEWS URBANSKI ON PZPR TALKS

LD171734 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1630 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Today's edition of the party Central Committee organ [TRYBUNA LUDU] carries an interview with Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the central party Control Commission.

Asked what tasks the party Control Commission envisages in the circumstances of a state of martial law, he replies that all the harsh regulations of the state of martial law, which also apply of course to party members, serve this end: for us to avoid the worst. This awareness is or should be universal and deep-rooted in our ranks. The party is experiencing its next great difficult test in these days: the test of support for its ideology, of organizational cohesiveness and of self-discipline. The task facing it and its control echelons is to do everything to help it to emerge victorious from that test.

SIWAK GIVES VIEWS ON PZPR ROLE, NEED FOR PURGE

LD171940 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] The Warsaw Voivodship PZPR Committee met today. During a break the Czechoslovak correspondents of RUDE PRAVO, Bratislava PRAVDA and Czechoslovak Radio asked Albin Siwak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, for a short interview.

What are the immediate tasks of the party members in this exceptional situation was the first question.

Albin Siwak replied that there can be no talk of the tasks of communists alone. All honest citizens now have the task of maintaining calm and order. There are many problems which need to be resolved simultaneously, but since we have a state of emergency in Poland the communists are obliged to do everything to translate all the regulations into reality. The fact remains, however, that precisely now every communist must demonstrate his position. Party members must stand up and be counted; they must be seen and heard; in brief, everyone and everything must be set in motion.

Comrade Siwak, are there already cases of commitment?

Yes, and there are quite a few, even though there are also cases where we had to dissolve party organizations in some places and recall certain secretaries and members of the branch committees. But I would like to stress that there are more organizations which have started to function in a really flexible manner, and this is most gratifying.

The next question was: What is so typical now about the activities of the committed section of the party?

In his reply Albin Siwak said that it is the determination to participate directly in the struggle for the defense of socialism in Poland. Many party members have shown this, for example, by placing themselves at the disposal of the committees of their primary organizations.

In the next part of the interview the correspondents of the Czechoslovak mass media in Warsaw asked how the response and position of the socialist countries are being appraised in the PZPR Central Committee Politburo.

Very favorably, Comrade Albin Siwak said. One of the conditions of a step such as the introduction of a state of emergency was and is profound confidence in the vocal support of our allies. We have been and are aware that we are not isolated and that we can rely on our allies.

In the next part of the interview it emerged that there is still a sharp polarization of attitudes within the party, and that if it is to regain full confidence and authority the party must first of all rid itself of all who do not belong in it.

PZPR MEMBERS VOLUNTEER FOR PATROL DUTY

LD181016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] The Executive of the PZPR Warsaw Committee, which held a session yesterday, assessed the sociopolitical situation in Warsaw Voivodship.

The importance of respecting in an absolute manner all the strict conditions of martial law and observing law and order was stressed. After familiarizing itself with the supplies situation in the city, the Executive of the Warsaw committee pointed to the need for streamlining the work of the trade network and improving the conditions of supplies to the inhabitants, stressing the special importance of this task in winter conditions.

The dependability of the activities of Warsaw services in the past few days was assessed approvingly. A certain improvement in the work of the administration and of the leadership cadre was also stated to have taken place. Over the past few days many members of the party in Warsaw have asked to be detailed to Army-militia-workers' patrols. These include representatives of various socioprofessional communities and of factories -- people of different ages. The patrols are also being joined voluntarily by combatants and communist activists of many years standing.

GROUPS ISSUE APPEALS FOR RESPONSIBILITY

Science Academy Appeal

LD172000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Prof Aleksander Gieysztor, president of the Polish Academy of Sciences, has issued an appeal to workers of the academy. The appeal reads:

The state of martial law has created a particular situation in the country, making stricter and more strenuous demands on institutions and individual citizens. This also directly concerns the community of scholars.

The values inherent in scientific leadership, its achievements and research (?inspiration), should be particularly protected. We appeal to scientific workers to display their sense of responsibility for this important sector of the national culture entrusted to them, for ensuring continuity of scientific development.

Also in extraordinary conditions, one has to think about and act for the future with prudence. We believe the promises that in future there will be no place for the state of affairs which was eliminated 18 months, ago, and we consider this to be a condition of political normalization in Poland.

It is necessary to create real conditions for reform of society and the state, including Polish science, by preparing a way out from the transitional stage toward a new form of social life -- may it come about as soon as possible. The community of scholars of the Polish Academy of Sciences has a particular role to play in this work.

Women's League Appeal

LD172212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] The Presidium of the Main Board of the League of Polish Women [LKP] has adopted a declaration whose contents are as follows:

We appeal to all Polish women, to all women for whom the most urgent (?matter) is the safety of children and the good of Polish families. We appeal to them to make every effort and endeavor to ensure calm and the speediest possible normalization of life in our fatherland.

On many occasions women have expressed support for the idea of national accord and have called for action to ensure the protection of order and of the safety of Polish families. At the eighth extraordinary national congress of our organization, members of the LKP -- the declaration further states -- stated their resolute support for the need to carry out reforms in our country and for the honest bringing to account of those who are guilty of bringing about the economic crisis. Only in an atmosphere of harmony and order is it possible effectively to carry out reforms and systematically to alleviate the consequences of the crisis.

We treat the state of martial law which obtains in our country as a transitional period. We consider it to be the last chance for a full implementation of the reforms which have begun, and that it represents a guarantee of providing a safe existence for our families. An understanding of the necessary restrictions that result from martial law -- it is stated at the end of the declaration -- will bring nearer the normalization of life.

ZSL Appeal to Peasants

LD180002 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 17 Dec 81

["Text" of appeal by ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium; date issued not given]

[Text] Peasant party members, brother peasants, countrymen. We appeal to you in the name of the ZSL, we appeal to you in the name of the United Peasant Party, which continues the loftiest traditions of the people's movement, which has always cherished the good of the fatherland as the supreme value. We appeal to you at a moment when the thoughts of all of us are focused on the fate of Poland, of Poles, of every one of us. Subjected to the highest test, today we are taking an historic examination in civic discretion, in responsibility for the country, for our present and for the future of our children. Poland is under martial law. Our daily life is regulated according to severe rigors to which it is hard to become accustomed. Although it is not easy to be reconciled to this, reason inexorably tells us that the martial law was necessary to save the country from still greater chaos and to save us all from fratricidal war. The process of renewal, on which we all pinned so many hopes, was disturbed by forces hostile to the stability of the Polish socialist state, which are aiming to overthrow the consititutional authorities.

The proclamation of martial law by the Military Council of National Salvation means the restoration of peace, order and rule of law in the country, as well as the defense of the fundamental concepts of socialist renewal and action toward their speediest possible embodiment in reality, undisturbed in any way. There is no way back to the pre-August practices in sociopolitical life nor in the economic policy of the state.

Our party has always stated its support and continues to state its support for profound reforms serving to democratize relations within the state, to broaden self-management and full civic rights.

The whole of Polish society now feels the severe effects of the deep economic crisis. A lack of elementary necessities is beginning to be experience. In the face of winter, the town is threatened by hunger. As always in history, it is particularly on the peasant, on the rural community, that a great obligation lies to produce and supply food. That is a human and patriotic obligation.

In the name of the defense of an independent and sovereign national existence, in the name of a radical improvement of the country's living conditions, in the name of peace and national security, we call on the rural population to scrupulously fulfill their civic duties, the duties which are imposed on us by the conditions of the state or martial law and which are incumbent on Polish peasants as producers of bread for the nation.

Sons of peasants in military uniforms are defending the basic values of our nation. "Feeding and Defending" -- how very topical is this historic slogan at present. In the most difficult moments of our history, the peasants have always proved their patriotism with their blood and their toil and have always fought for the supreme good -- the homeland -- and fed the entire nation with the produce of their toil.

We express our conviction that, in this dramatic situation of our country, the Polish peasants will not fail either. Let us close our ranks for the good of our country and our nation.

Lenin Steelworkers Quoted

LD180846 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Today PAP publishes statements made by two Solidarity activists from the Lenin steelworks. Andrzej Chudaszek, member of the Presidium of the National Council of Metallurgical Workers NSZZ Solidarity at the Lenin steelworks, said: "I declare that as a citizen of the Polish People's Republic I never have and will not strive to change the socialist system. As an activist of the National Council of Metallurgical Workers of NSZZ Solidarity I cut myself off from all forces which operated in the union against the constitutional authority. I am firmly for a union which defends the interests of the working class, and being just a union, would not usurp the rights of a political party."

Eng Marian Kania, former chairman of the National Council of Metallurgical Workers at the Lenin steelworks of NSZZ Solidarity, handed over the following text: "I declare myself firmly for the socialist system. I also accept the legal order defined by the decree of martial law declared by the Military Council of National Salvation. At the same time I state that I cut myself off from all forces which acted against the authorities. Solidarity should be a social trade union movement representing vital interests of all the working people of the Polish People's Republic. I am against all attempts to organize any sort of illegal political grouping or political party. I consider the PZPR as the leading force of the Polish People."

ACTIONS TAKEN AGAINST SOLIDARITY ACTIVISTS

Strike Organizers Arrests

LD172016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] As the press spokesman of the prosecutor general's office informs us, civil [powszechne] and military units of the Prosecutor General's office of the Polish People's

Republic are initiating and continuing summary investigations in connection with the violation of martial law regulations.

In Warsaw an investigation has begun, and Jozef Jan Lipski and Jerzy Koniewski, members of the Presidium ofthe Mazowsze regional board of NSZZ Solidarity, who are accused of organizing a strike in the Ursus plant, have been placed under temporary arrest.

In Lodz an investigation has begun, and of Ryszard (Kdstrzewa), member of the Lodz land regional board of NSZZ Solidarity, who is accused of organizing and directing a strike in the "Anilana-Polonil" textile mill, has been placed under temporary arrest. An investigation has also begun and Zdislaw Pruszynski, Jadwiga (Nemkarska), Jerzy Karda, Andrej Okowsk and Janina Jurasowska, chairman and members of the Solidarity works committee in the Teofilow clothing factory, who are accused of organizing a strike there, have been arrested.

In Lublin an investigation has begun and Wieslaw Lis, editor of the NSZZ Solidarity bulletin, who is accused of calling for a strike in the transport equipment plant in Swidnik and of taking part in that strike, has been placed under temporary arrest.

In Gorzow an investigation has begun and Tadeusz Kolodzieuski, deputy chairman of the local main board of NSZZ Solidarity, who is accused of organizing a sit-in strike in the Ursus engineering works branch in Gorzow, has been placed under temporary arrest. The case has been taken over by the military prosecutor's office. Other arrests in the case are Zygmunt Strzelczyk, Ryszard Sawicki and Norbert Lis.

In Bydgoszcz an investigation has begun and Marek Zgarnicki, member of the PZPR and of the Solidarity Works Committee Presidium, who is accused of calling for a strike in the Bydgoszcz "Wschod-Bydgoszcz" construction combine has been placed under temporary arrest.

The military prosecutors have begun investigations and have temporarily arrested among others:

Miroslaw Krupinski, deputy chairman of the NSZZ Solidarity National Commission, who is accused of drawing up and signing an appeal on 15 December 1981 to dockers and soldiers, aimed at weakening the defense readiness of the Polish People's Republic, and in addition of organizing a general strike;

Jacek Sobol, Piotr Gasior and Luwik Kot, members of NSZZ Solidarity, who are accused of organizing a strike in Staszic coal mine on 14 December 1981;

Mieczyslaw Ustasik, deputy chairman of the Western Pomerania regional board of NSZZ Solidarity; Jan Denisowicz; Andrzej Milczanowski; Krzysztof Jagielski; Ryszard Lendas; Tadeusz Lichota; Ryszard Drewniak; Stefan Niewiadomski and Ewaryst Waligorski, who are accused of organizing a sit-in strike in the Warski shipyard in Szczecin and of publishing a call to strike in other plants.

Piotrkow Trybunalski Arms Find

LD171812 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1630 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] As we informed you in yesterday's newscasts, we are now returning to the question of Solidarity extremists' preparations for a conflict with the authorities. Details were contained in the documents that were found, and many other objects were also found.

Two people were questioned today in Piotrkow Trybunalski about weapons, weapon parts and ammunition. They are Andrzej Lipinski, aged 22, who is a worker at the glass manufacturing machine plant in Piotrkow and his friend Wlodzimierz Rozycki, aged 28, who is also a worker at the plant. A total of four weapons were examined. They had been made at the plant I have already mentioned. These weapons were tested by both men and found to be in good working order and suitable for use at any time. It was established during the investigation that both Wlodzimierz Rozycki and Andrzej Lipinski were members of Solidarity.

Other dangerous instruments whose appearance indicates that they could be used for one thing only were examined at the headquarters of the Mazowsze region of Solidarity in Mokotowska Street. These were dangerous instruments, including a cube weighing several kilos. One can imagine the damage it would do should it be used by someone. It is significant that this, equipped with tear-gas, is made abroad. During investigations we have established that these are not standard items for making more items [as heard] in accordance with the instructions issued by the board of the [Solidarity] Mazowsze region, which set out the principles governing action in the event of the introduction and announcement of martial law.

At the same time it must be said that, despite appeals to hand over weapons to organs of the militia, these weapons were not handed over. The possession of weapons in the circumstances of martial law constitutes in itself a particular social danger.

FUNCTIONING OF ENTERPRISES REPORTED CALM

Regions, Activity Described

LD171812 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Here are PAP reports on the situation in some regions of the country:

In the capital today, all industrial plants were working normally. There has been no disruption to the work of the automobile factory, the Warsaw steelworks, the Swierczewski precision tool factory, Wola Dairy or the pharmaceutical combines in Wola and Tarchomin.

For 4 days now, Warsaw's bakeries have been working without stopping, producing more bread than ever before.

On the fifth day of martial law, in Bialystok, Lomza and Suwalki Voivodships, calm reigned. Life went on as normal. Bread, flour and dairy product sales dropped. Urban transportation and the state motor transportation are not operating too badly.

From the Agroma enterprise in Bialystok, 30 batteries have been given to the urban transportation enterprise. This has made transportation for the town's inhabitants more efficient.

The state of martial law has had a positive effect on discipline and conscientiousness of construction crews. Finishing work is being done to dwelling houses being built by the Bialystok construction combine.

Greater efficiency in the conditions of martial law required personnel changes in Suwalki Voivodship. The following have been recalled from their posts: the mayor of Suwalki, Jan Kaszuba; the chief parish administrative officers in Gizycko and (Nowinka) and the first secretaries of PZPR parish committees in Sztabin and Jeleniewo.

At the other end of Poland, in Nowy Sacz Voivodship, all plants and enterprises were working normally today although some, the drilling and mining machinery plant [name indistinct] in Gorlice, signalled a shortage of raw and other materials. Falling sales of food commodities are being noted but the trade is not yet capable of guaranteeing sufficient supplies mainly of flour and bread. Tourist traffic has decreased considerably.

In the light industry plants of the sub-Beskids region, normal work went on today. Great social discipline is being shown by the workforce of the Pawel Finder woolen industry plant.

Works Operations Reported

LD180044 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] The restoration of the proper functioning of the economy is of fundamental significance to our country.

That is why we follow with such attention the reports coming in from various [word indistinct]. The fact that in the overwhelming majority of workforces work is proceeding undisturbed lifts one's spirits.

That is how it is, for instance, in Skierniewice Voivodship and in the industrial enterprises of Pomorze and Kujawy where a great deal of discipline is being exhibited by the workers of enterprises that produce food in particular. The Warsaw Polefa chemical works also worked normally yesterday.

As emerges from reports from the Ministry of Metallurgy and Engineering Industry, most work enterprises are working well, and also the effects of work disturbances in other enterprises are being removed. Martial law has influenced the discipline and sense of duty of construction work forces. PAP correspondents write of the good work of the Bialystok construction combine and work on the construction site of the national library in Warsaw.

In many parishes there has been improvement in the procurement of animals for slaughter. Milk procurement is going well in general, and the sugar refiners are coming to the end of this year's campaign. Despite the shortage of liquid fuels and transportation and communications difficulties and atmospheric disturbances, power plants and heat and power generating plants are working without greater disturbances [zaklocenia].

Metallurgy, Engineering Works

LD171354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] In the vast majority of works under the Ministry of Metallurgy and Engineering Industry normal work is continuing. Factories subordinated to the association of iron and steel metallurgy and factories in the Silesian region, grouped in the association of mining and nonferrous metallurgy are working without disruption. Factories operating under that ministry in the Kalisz, Sieradz, Bielsko, Bialystok, Tarnow, Zielona Gora, Kielce and Radom Voivodships are also working normally.

The Lenin iron and steel works is continuing production. Normal work is in progress in the Warszawa iron and steel works and in the Warsaw factories of Swierczewski, Polkolor and Radward.

The following research centers have not stopped work: the Industrial Mechanization Institute, the Radiotelecommunications Institute, the Precisions Mechanics Institute and the Electronics Institute.

Warsaw Enterprises Normal

LD171204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Today, all industrial enterprises in the capital began normal work. Those working without interference include the FSO [car factory], Warsaw steelworks, the Swierczewski precision instrument factory, the Wola dairy, and the great pharmaceutical combines in Wola and Tarchomin.

Silesian Industry Working

LD172010 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Enterprises of the Silesian iron and steel manufacturing associations, and enterprises of the nonferrous metals mining and production association are working without disruptions.

In accordance with the current tasks, 24-hour plans are being fulfilled by sections of the largest metallurgical combine, the Lenin steelworks.

1970 RIOTS ANALYZED; WORKERS HOLD OBSERVANCE

Gdansk Riots Anniversary Noted

LD170952 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0730 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] TRYBUNA LUDU carries an article by Franciszek Lewicki referring to the 11th anniversary of the tragic events on the coast. [1970 Gdansk riots]

The contemporary generation of Poles -- and probably the generation which will follow us too -- will, in the middle of December, direct their thoughts toward the tragic pages of national history to the events of December 1970 on the coast.

Returning in thought to these events is, above all, an expression of remembrance of those who in the stormy whirlwind of social conflict lost their lives; but also it is a civic reflection on all the circumstances of that which happened 11 years ago on the coast, on all the conclusions to be drawn from those tragic events.

We have a duty towards such reflections, today in particular, when the acute socio-political conflict has divided our society, our workforce, our families.

The events on the coast took place as a result of the accumulating dissatisfaction of the working people with the erroneous socio-economic policy of the authorities. It was workers' protest expressed in a very sharp form; other forms of influence by public opinion on the ways in which socioeconomic policy was being implemented were either insufficiently effective, or were simply not created.

The inability to solve the accumulating social contradictions was not only a manifestation of the arrogance of the apparatus of power of that time, but also the expression of the immaturity of our socialist democracy, the imperfection of its institutions, which then -- as now -- were and are still only forming and being tested in the great crucible of social life.

This is an important reflection, because it brings, at least in part, an answer to the question worrying many people: Why do our crises repeat themselves as if in a spell-bound cycle? It is thus necessary to state clearly that these crises are also a manifestation of our maturing to a modern, socialist and democratic statehood. The maturing not only of the authorities and their structures, but also the maturing of everyone, as citizens, to democracy.

Irrespective of the over-confidence of many former, and also present creators of various miraculous recipes for healing the state, the economy and the community, there are not and cannot be any recipes. Everything which concerns the life of the community is a process; it is a quest; it is a constant striving to create such structures and solutions which will best correspond to the fundamental interests of the majority of the nation.

Further on in the article, entitled "The Duty of Remembrance; the Duty of Reflection," Franciszek Lewicki writes: By means of the memory of December, it necessary to do everything to protect the nation from the threat of a new tragedy. The making of the difficult decision of the past few days should be explained by this.

Everyone who really grasps the essence and dimension of the events of 11 years ago should understand these decisions. There is something repulsive in the fact that one of the opportunities for further (?tension) was to have been -- in the plans of the politicos -- the anniversary of the December events. This is not even political irresponsibility; it is something even worse.

The Military Council of National Salvation and, standing at its head, General Jaruzelski, have, over the last few days, been reaching for emergency means in their striving for a reinstatement of order and harmony in the country, in an effort to avoid precisely that which appears in our minds as a menacing momento, on the occasion of the anniversary of the events of 11 years ago.

Last year, on the 10th anniversary of the tragedy on the coast, monuments were erected there. These monuments were erected as our common duty toward all participants in the events; toward the most noble intentions of their sacrifices. This was an expression of the community's tribute to them. But at the same time it is our important, common duty to reflect on such action, so that it should never again be necessary to erect such monuments in Poland.

'Provocateurs' Warned

LD171640 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1532 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] July, 1980. Former youth activist, would-be national leader, reformist by vocation, Jacek Kuron, writes: The fundamental aim of a democratic opposition is to transform economic demands into political ones. That was before August. If we take into consideration that both Kuron and other KOR [Workers' Defense Committee] [leaders], especially Maryla Plonska and Janusz Litynski, outlined in advance for the new trade unions the role of a loudspeaker through which they would speak, then it is easier to understand the further course of events. Let us add that it was Kuron, in KULTURA PARYSKA, who called Walesa only a sergeant in the trenches.

And now it is 17 November, Gdansk shipyard, a meeting between Jacek Kuron and a group of Solidarity members. He says: They must be pressured, squeezed, forced; let them give. We are not concerned with or interested in compromise. Here already, the economic demands have clearly become political ones: Squeeze them, let them give -- and if they haven't got anything, then stir up the nation, create unrest, don't agree to any agreement.

That was already the outline of the program of activity, and when the party came forward with the concept of national accord, Solidarity cells, inspired by KOR, which was afterwards called Self-Governing Republic Clubs -- for there was no longer anything to defend the workers against [allusion to name 'Workers' Defense Committee] -- started so-called direct action.

Its character is most eloquently shown by the documents found in the Mazowsze region headquarters: instructions on fighting squads, trenches, barricades, batons. Now the Military Council of National Salvation has made a declaration on the continuation of the line of accord, deepening socialist democracy and introducing the economic reform. But there must be law and order and calm in the country.

Those same forces which wanted to squeeze, pressure and force now want to use the anniversary of the tragedy of December 1970 for the next provocation. Much has already been said on the subject of that tragedy. It must be added today that nothing authorizes various provocateurs, either on that anniversary or on any other day, to bring misfortune, whether it is to a small or large group of people. It is plain provocation, in the interests of several hundred people; however, millions of people are involved.

Szczecin Commemoration

LD172118 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Today, on the 11th anniversary of the December events in Szczecin, numerous delegations from the voivodship authorities and Szczecin work enterprises laid wreaths and flowers in front of the memorial plaque by the gate of the Warski shipyard in Szczecin. Bouquets of flowers were also laid by representatives of the directorate of the Szczecin shipyard and inhabitants of the town. In the Szczecin cathedral a mass was celebrated for the victims of December 1970.

STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION CRITICIZED; SEARCH RESULTS

NSZ's 'Militant Aspirations'

LD161924 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1630 GMT 16 Dec 81

[From the press review]

[Text] TRYBUNA LUDU has published an article entitled "An Association of Students or a Political Union on a Wrong Path."

The emergence of the Independent Association of Students [NSZ] has been determined by several causes, the article states: the events of August 1980 and the formation of Solidarity; the erroneous decision of the authorities to bring about a fusion of three student organizations: the Socialist Student's [ZMS], the Rural Youth Union [ZMW] and the Polish Youth Union [ZMP], into one ideological-political and union organization of students -- the Socialist Union of Polish Students [SZSP], and the weakness of the newly founded organization, which expressed itself in the lack of an attractive program, both in the sphere of ideology and politics and with regard to the organization's union activities.

The development of events confirmed the truth of the assertion that wherever the influence of many former activists of the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] was the strongest we were faced with the most radical character of programs and demands put forward by the Independent Association of Students. The association's program of action greatly deviated from the substance of activities of the organization as laid down in the statute and its ideological declaration. Practice so far has shown that the number of members of the Independent Association of Students who have declared their support for accord and cooperation has been increasing steadily. Therefore, one may expect that the influence of this majority will grow in strength in the various student centers, and that this line of conduct will dominate over the militant aspirations of the leadership which has been in charge of the National Coordinating Commission of the Independent Association of Students, says the paper.

Antistate Materials Found

LD172010 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] We have already reported that militia and security men searched the premises of the National Coordination Commission of the Independent Students Association [NZS] in Warsaw. Today we have details on this:

What did the chiefs of a legal organization busy themselves with before they left the premise in Szpitalna Street? Even after the proclamation of martial law they incited students to embark on the legally proscribed strike action: They did this from these premises. It is here that they were putting the final touches to another NZS congress. It is not as if the NZS radicals debated without the participation of the former KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] activists. These debates were by no means devoted to students' living conditions, or the problems of science and culture of their community. The planned congress was to have rejected the line of agreement and to insist that the clause concerning the party's leading role should be eliminated from the Consititution. Organizational and propaganda activities served the preparations for the attainment of these goals. Tons of paper were collected; printing and bookbinding equipment were illegally made operational: not only posters but also other propaganda materials to fan tension, organize protest actions and slander representatives of the authorities were designed and printed in large numbers.

Instruction materials and illegally published books and brochures confiscated by the militia and the security service are unequivocal in their content. Some point to the fact that the NZS leadership has connections with the Paris-published KULTURA.

We have, among other things, reprints of anti-Polish and anti-Soviet canards written by Gustav Herlin-Grudzinski and by Kazimierz Baginski. Barbara Torunczyk's books were printed without authorization. We have compilations by Krystyna Kersten, published by Solidarity in the Ursus works; we have Leszek Kolakowski's revisionist texts.

Leafing through the literature confiscated from the NZS premise one gets the impression that the leadership of this organization, which officially declares that it respects the constitutional order in People's Poland, has in fact departed from the statute and ideological declaration. Under the influence of the former KSS-KOR activists and despite the expectations of the rank-and-file members of the organization, NZS has become a political organization, opposed to the authorities, an organization which counted among other things on stirring up anti-Soviet sentiments. It has become an organization with strategic ambitions for a gradual subordination to NZS' political influence of school-children, too.

The circumstances of these activities, the extent of antistate and antisocialist activities of the NZS leadership will be determined by means of legal proceedings.

TRYBUNA LUDU ANALYZES NATURE OF POLISH STATE

LD181126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0637 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] TRYBUNA LUDU carries an extensive article by Jerzy Solecki entitled "What Sort of State Are We Defending Today?" The author presents the political concepts which formed the foundation of the program of the Solidarity union and of the declaration of the "Self-Governing Republic Clubs — Freedom-Justice-Independence." Their activists cited the views of Jozef Pilsudski concerning the state and the social concepts of Edward Abramowski [cofounder of the Polish Socialist Party before World War I].

Jozef Pilsudski, the author says, was an advocate of a strong and frankly centralistic state. The state which he was building was based on the army and was supposed to grow in strength by virtue of the masses having no dialogue with the authorities. This absolutization of ideas led Pilsudski to struggle against the social leftwing.

On the other hand, Edward Abramowski lauded extra-state structures -- all kinds of associations, groups, clubs and organizations which were supposed to lead to the elimination of state institutions and structures and to the creation of a self-governed society.

The author then contrasts these views with the concepts of Lenin and Marx concerning the need to build a state of a new type. This extensive theoretical introduction was necessary to ask the fundamental question connected with our current situation. Jerzy Solecki asks whether, despite the martial law and its consequences, one can still speak of the existence of conditions for a constructive dialogue, for agreement and cooperation among various forces and various groups of citizens despite differences in world outlooks, ideals and even ideologies.

The answer is contained in the resolution of the ninth party congress, which states that the country's crisis cannot be solved without relying on the broad front of patriotic forces of progress and democracy. What is at stake is the flexibility of the administration and the diversity of its activities. This, it is assumed, should ensure the effectiveness of all work undertaken on the initiative of the state or of citizens. What is at stake is social harmony and the harmony of social development. The only thing that will ensure this is national accord.

MARTIAL LAW PUBLICATION ON LAST KK SESSION CITED

LD172114 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] In the LOWER SILESIAN MONITOR [MONITOR DOLNOSLASKI], a martial law publication for the voivodships of Jelenia Gora, Legnica Walbrzych and Wroclaw, an article by editor (Rybczynski) has appeared: "The Party Was To Come on Its Knees."

The author of the article refers to Jacek Kuron who, although he was not elected to the Solidarity authorities, turned up at the Radom meeting of the National Commission [KK] and of the chairmen of the regional boards and played a frontline role at the last session of the KK in Gdansk. What is more, at this forum, we read in the LOWER SILESIAN MONITOR, Jacek Kuron proposed a program for Solidarity leaders to seize power in the state. This program was a detailed one (?since) it even anticipated the trade union giving guarantees of our alliances and international agreements. It was supported by Karol Modzelewski, Jan Rulewski, Andrzej Rozplochowski, Marian Jurczyk and an additional dozen or so less well-known activists who sit among the authorities of the organization. Andrzej Gwiazda also supported it, though he made no secret of his dissatisfaction over the fact that only now is Solidarity dealing with this when it should have done so as early as 6 months before.

As a result of this, the KK approved the scenario for taking over power by a crushing majority of votes. Even Wladyslaw Frasyniuk of Wroclaw, who is by no means accounted a liberal, said during the discussion that it puts the following alternative before the party: Either get up and fight us and we will give you a sound beating or run away and we will still give you a sound beating.

Precise definitions of all the possibilities and countermoves by the authorities were put forward, even including the formation of a provisional government proposed by Solidarity or the social forces indicated by Solidarity. The composition of the new government was even proposed: For the moment it was to have been only a social council of the national economy. The list consists of 24 names. It was said in the corridors that Stefan Kurowski had been picked for prime minister.

During our international consultations, editor (Rybczynski) writes, we recognized this to be overstepping all bounds and a breach of the elementary principles of tolerance for persons who represent views which differ from those in this hall. The whole electoral circus could not be incorporated into these principles -- its draft electoral regulations and the notion of appointing a commissar for referendum matters attached to the KK -- for at the same time the activists cried out for the party to be crushed and, less radically, for the party to come to us on its knees. The same applied to the United Peasant Party [ZSL] and the Democratic Party [SD], although Jan Kulaj spoke in defense of the former.

All this happened on Saturday afternoon and evening. I observed Lech Walesa, (Rybczynski) writes: He was nervous. In the corridors he said first of all that this has to be broken off. Later, behind the presidential chair, he played out a pantomime until finally he could not contain himself and cried out: "People! What have you been eating for dinner to talk such nonsense!" (ze tak pieprzycie) But the hall continued to go its own way and Modzelewski and Kuron were in a better and better mood. When it came to the vote, Walesa was neither for nor against, nor did he abstain; he filled his pipe.

I left the shipyard after midnight. Along with all others, I noticed, (Rybczynski) recalls, that I was not the only one who had been stunned by the whole discussion. I woke up in a hotel in the morning, and perhaps this will sound cynical, but I learned from the radio without particular astonishment that a state of martial law had been introduced throughout the whole country.

This description of the course taken on Saturday afternoon, by the session of the former Solidarity KK, has been quoted by us from the LOWER SILESIAN MONITOR. Who is the Jacek Kuron of whom the author of the article writes: He played a frontline role at the last session of the KK in Gdansk?

He was one of the organizers of the March events of 1968. A year later he was sentenced to a punishment of 3 and 1/2 years imprisonment. Following an earlier conditional release, he made and maintained close contacts with emigre circles, especially emigres of Jewish nationality, and also with the centers of diversion in the West. As of August 1980, as the advisor to the Gdansk Interfactory Founding Committee and then of the National Consultative Commission, he exerted a considerable influence on Lech Walesa and thereby on the activity of NSZZ Solidarity. His political notions have undergone many changes from the position of a dogmatic Marxist and opponent of the Catholic religion, through revisionism and anarchosyndicalism and arriving at a profound anticommunism. His latest conceptions presupposed an evolutionary seizure of power by NSZZ Solidarity through the creation of structures which were to have seized power, structures active outside the party and the state.

WARSAW TV EXPLAINS NEW COURT PROCEEDINGS

LD171828 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1630 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Commentary by unnamed representative of the Ministry of Justice explaining the legal aspects of martial law and summary and accelerated proceedings -- live or recorded]

[Text] The Council of State has issued a number of legislative degrees connected with the introduction of martial law which apply directly to the organs of the administration of justice and also to the courts. In this connection, I would like to draw attention to one legal act which refers to proceedings according to special procedure. What I mean here is the decree which contains the principles governing the criminal responsibility of perpetrators whose cases will be dealt with in summary fashion [w trybie dorazynm] or in accelerated and simplified fashion [w trybie przyspieszonym i uproszczonym].

Summary proceedings concern crimes against the fundamental political and economic interests of the Polish People's Republic, against general security, a considerable part of criminal deeds against life and health, crimes against property -- some of these crimes -- the most serious crimes of an economic nature, crimes against the activity of state and social institutions, certain crimes against the administration of justice, of violating state and job secrets, and certain deeds against public order. Summary procedure will also be applied when crimes which are defined in special statutes are tried in court. These statutes include, among others, the statute on defense of peace, and even the statute on the organization of state statistics. This also applies to certain crimes from the criminal and treasury statute and also from the decree of 12 December 1981 on martial law.

In connection with the fact that this decree envisages far-reaching simplificaitons in the sphere of criminal proceedings, one can now expect that cases will be submitted to the courts, and the courts will have the duty of examining these cases in the very near future. As I have already said, the deadlines here have been markedly reduced and have been markedly reduced compared to the deadlines which have been in force formerly in the criminal proceedings code. For instance, some deadlines which were fixed for 7 days have been cut to 5, 3 or even to 1 day.

Another characteristic matter connected with the responsibility of perpetrators in summary procedure is the matter of the severity of criminal sanctions. You see, irrespective of the imminence of criminal sanction, the penalty of deprivation of freedom will be meted out for a period of not less than 3 years up to a penalty of 25 years deprivation of freedom. For crimes for which a sanction which has formerly been not less than 8 years deprivation of freedom, perpetrators whose crimes are to be examined according to summary procedure are even threatened with the death penalty.

Apart from this, in the principle which applies to persons who have committed crimes and whose cases will be examined in summary fashion the principle regarding extraordinary reduction of a penalty is not binding. The possibility of an extraordinary reduction applies only to exceptions -- it is of an exceptional nature when a particular regulation determines this.

The next characteristic issue connected with the examination of cases in summary procedure is the lack of possibility of appealing against verdicts, and verdicts which are given in the first instance immediately become binding in law. It is worth stressing here that voivodship courts of the first instance are the general courts which will examine cases in summary procedure. And there is the possibility of appeal against the sentences of these courts only in extraordinary procedure. This extraordinary procedure is an extraordinary retrial which can be requested by the prosecutor general, the minister of justice or the first chairman of the Supreme Court.

LEGAL OFFICIALS VIEW CITIZENS' RESPONSIBILITIES

LD172208 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish at 1830 GMT on 17 December carries an unidentified correspondent's recorded interview with an unnamed person described as a "colonel," and an unnamed judge, who is also referred to as a prosecutor, on some issues of the state of martial law in Poland. The date and place of the interview are not given.

The colonel is asked about citizens' basic duties, and he outlines some of the new legal requirements, noting that workers in industry will be regarded as subject to military law and will be dealt with severely if they disobey orders given by military courts.

The judge is then asked to explain summary procedure, to which he replies that it is characterized by increased strictness, after which the following exchange with the colonel takes place:

"[Question] I understand. Mr Colonel, does this mean that the activities of general courts have therefore been suspended?

"[Answer] Nothing of the kind. Summary proceedings take place in both general and military courts, depending on the specifics of a case.

"[Question] How is one to differentiate? What cases will the military courts deal with and what cases will the general courts deal with?

"[Answer] This is set out in detail in the decree on transferring certain categories of cases away from the competence of the general courts to the (?military courts).

"[Question] Could you put this briefly?

"[Answer] Briefly, this refers, of course, to crimes against the fundamental political and economic interests of the state, against public order, and to the most dangerous crimes. This is how one could put it very briefly."

The colonel then agrees with the interviewer that this means that serious crimes will be dealt with by military courts and minor crimes by the general courts.

The interviewer thereupon addresses the judge:

"[Question] Mr prosecutor, in view of this could you inform the television viewers — again briefly -- about the results of the activities by military prosecution organs?

"[Answer] Yes. Together with all the Armed Forces -- I mean the Army internal services -- the (?Military Prosecutors' Office) undertook activities right from the moment that martial law was introduced in the state. These activities were aimed, in very general terms, at maintaining and ensuring public order in the country.

"[Question] Are any cases being conducted at present?

"[Answer] Yes, indeed. There are already several dozen or so cases of this kind. Several dozen people have already been arrested and criminal cases and investigations are being conducted against them.

"[Question] What are they charged with?

"[Answer] Well, these are fairly wide crimes. However, I think that one can pick out here the group of crimes which constitutes the greatest numbers, that is activities connected with the noncessation of activities in organizations whose activities (?have above) suspended or whose activities are aimed at inciting the public or provoking disturbances and social unrest."

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI COMMENTS ON EMERGENCY

Regulations Against Meetings

LD170940 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 17 Dec 81

[From the press review]

[Text] On the first page of ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI is a commentary: "Who Are the Troublemakers Counting On?" Here are some assertions from this commentary:

Not all are pleased with the seriousness of the community and respect for the letter of the decree on martial law. In Warsaw and outside, dangerous troublemakers, who are trying to bring people out onto the streets with cool premeditation, are active here and there, on the street or in the factory. The pretext is to be the 11th anniversary of the December events on the coast. They are persuading us to boycott the authorities' directives.

The Constitution of the Polish People's Republic clearly states that the consent of the relevant organ of the local authorities is required for the organizing of a public meeing, while the decree on martial law says unequivocally, and here we quote: The convening and holding of all kind of gatherings and the organizing and holding of public artistic events, entertainment and sports events, as well as public collections, require a prior obtaining of permission from the relevant administrative organ.

The mere initiating of a street demonstration should be assessed most severely, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI says. At a time when the whole Polish community, and the Warsaw people especially, need calm and the most prudent solution of everyday existence as well as the basic issues of the country, political adventurists, as it transpires, are ready for everything that is worst, the mere realization of which freezes the blood in the veins.

Our destiny is in our own hands, and thus there can be only one choice: No support whatsoever for the madmen and political cheats frenzied with the lust for power, who act exclusively in their own egoistic interests. We have to fight all the time against such behavior. The documents from the secret hideouts of the leadership of the Mazowsze region Solidarity are simply horrifying in their cynical content, announcing a bloodbath for the Poles. Let them be a most serious warning for everyone.

The streets of Warsaw, more than of any other Polish city, cannot be marked by even a single drop of Polish blood. Too much of it was shed here by the fascist invader. But he who wants to bring this about should know that he places himself outside the community and, as a public enemy, deserves the most severe punishment.

Today the duty of our editorial office, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI says is to remind everyone that, according to the martial law regulations, all gatherings and demonstrations are illegal and banned. Our duty is also to state that whoever and for whatever reason decides to commit this offense will pay the consequences in conformity with the ruthlessly binding letter of the martial law.

Need for Patriotic Duty Noted

LD161830 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1630 GMT 16 Dec 81

[From the press review]

[Text] We are living in conditions of a state of emergency, says the editorial in today's ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI. A very difficult decision has been made, but it was the only one that could be made in the situation in which our country found itself. We have all had enough of chaos, destabilization, attempts at paralyzing every new initiative and the general negation of the value of work. We have had enough, above all, of the official opposition to the renewal which was initiated and continued by the party -- an opposition which was declared without a shadow of ambiguity.

We have had enough of efforts aimed at undermining every decision made by the authorities in an attempt to stablilize the situation. We have had enough of attempts to undermine the prestige of the state. Our independent and sovereign state constitutes our great common asset for which a high price has been paid in blood and strenucus toil. Today then, says ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, in the days of historic test, the supreme soldierly and patriotic duty is to protect and to defend this asset.

Today's ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI has also published a report on the work of military commissions [komisarz wojskowy]. Together with local authorities they have concentrated their efforts, in these first days of their activities, on tackling the most important problems affecting the population. The paper describes the action of military commissions working under the commandant of the Zoliborz district of Warsaw.

REPORTAGE ON CURRENT DOMESTIC SITUATION

Bread Supplies Increase

LD181036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw factories and construction combines set about normal work this morning. Warsaw municipal enterprises -- above all, transport -- are working well in winter conditions. Transport operations have been boosted thanks to the use of buses belonging to tourist firms and factories. Warsaw bakeries delivered an increased amount of bread to the shops this morning. The inhabitants of the capital will today be provided with about 80 to 100 tons of bread and rolls over and above the narmal amount.

Livestock Procurement Status

LD171926 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] More than 4,500 tons of livestock animals for slaughter were purchased in the whole of the country yesterday, which is more than in recent past days. However, it is less than we need to cover the coupon norms. Plans were overfulfilled in Kielce, Koszalin, Krakow, Opole, Rzeszow and Zielona Gora Voivodships. Most pigs for slaughter originate from state agricultural farms and agricultural production cooperatives. Bialystok and Lublin Voivodships are discernibly lagging behind the rest of the country. The low purchasing level is being supplemented by meat imports from the Soviet Union. An agreement has also been signed in the past few days providing for the import of almost 4,000 tons of poultry, pork products and meat conserves from Hungary.

Potato Supplies Increase

LD181020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Deliveries of bread in large urban agglomerations are from 20 to 25 percent higher than normal these days. There ought to be enough bread but the fact that people who are worried by the introduction of martial law are buying excessively is the reason the trade network cannot maintain continuity of sales.

On Tuesday about 100 tons of bread more was sold in Warsaw alone than 1 week ago, for instance. The Spolem grocery stores are guaranteeing normal and even increased supplies of bread. Thus, there is no reason to make excessive purchases. There will certainly be enough bread for everyone, and for the Christmas holiday period as well. Special preparations have been made to make sure that every family can stock up in the pre-Christmas days with enough bread for all 3 days of the Christmas period.

Potato deliveries are up by about 50 percent. The capital is receiving 150 to 180 tons of potatoes daily. These disappear like lightning from the shops. Hitherto, 120 tons have been enough. Increased deliveries in the capital and in other towns will be maintained at least up to the Christmas holiday period.

Foodstuffs Supplies

LD181044 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy reports [word indistinct] increase in the purchasing of animals for slaughter and also good work by the agricultural and food industries.

On Wednesday farms delivered for slaughter animals providing almost 4,600 of meat. This is about 500 tons more than on the previous day. The amount of meat from the Soviet Union being transloaded at the Malaszewicze station is also increasing.

Flour production is being maintained at a level of 11,000 tons per 24 hours and covers the basic requirements of the population.

In the next few days vessels carrying about 60,000 tons of wheat from France and a similar amount of corn from the United States will be arriving in our ports. On Wednesday 24 cars of imported butter and 36 cars of imported meat were dispatched from the ports to various parts of the country.

There are no problems in supplying the market with sugar. The sugar industry has produced more than 1.5 million tons since the start of the harvest. There are still about 1 million tons of sugar beets to be processed.

TRADITIONAL CAPS FOR HONOR GUARDS ORDERED

LD171938 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation and minister of national defense, has ordered the introduction of the traditional four-cornered caps as part of the uniform of the company performing honor guard duties on behalf of the Polish Army. The company will appear wearing these caps for the first time on the anniversary of the liberation of Warsaw on 17 January 1982.

AFP CITES TEXT OF BISHOPS' MESSAGE TO NATION

OW180322 Hong Kong AFP in English 0304 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Paris, 18 Dec (AFP) -- Poland's bishops have warned that the people are disgusted and determined in the wake of the military take over. The complete text of the bishops' message to the nation reached Paris last night following sketchy reports about it yesterday. It states:

"Our grief is that of a nation terrorized by military force. Many union militants have been interned -- strikes have been proclaimed [word indistinct] enterprises.

"Uncertainty (?and) powerlessness of the workers increase the emotions of bitterness, disgust, extreme hatred and determination. This dramatic determination of the authorities to decree martial law is a blow to social expectations when people thought the problems could be settled through national entente. Society's moral feelings are deeply wounded by the drastic reduction of civil rights...

"The time will come when we will know the whole truth on the reasons for introducing the state of emergency" (an apparent hint that Moscow might have forced Warsaw to resort to it).

"Meanwhile it is already desirable to undertake positive action.... The Council of Bishops, without renouncing the fundamental rights gained by all of society, appeals urgently for the preservation of peace and the attenuation of passion and anger.

We are convinced that the nation will not back down and cannot renounce democratic renewal... A program of national salvation can only be worked out through sober thought. For that reason, we want the church and society to concentrate on the following goals:

"1 - The liberation of the internees, and until then, humane detention conditions for them (abuses have been noted, cases of detention in unheated cells whose windows lack panes.)

"2 - Restoration of legal activities to the unions, above all to Solidarity. This implies unrestrained activities for its president and presidium. Solidarity, by defending the rights of workers, is indispensable to restore balance to social life.

"We appeal for ardent prayer in favor of national unity and peace in the fatherland. Let each day of prayer and confidence in God remove us from the danger of bloodshed and violence and bring us closer to Christ's peace on the hard path to renewal."

Walesa Aide Confirms Shootings

LD171908 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] More refugees have been arriving in Sweden, including one of Lech Walesa's lieutenants. Our correspondent in Sweden, Pierre Gance, met him with a few minutes ago:

[Begin Gance recording] Describing himself as Solidarity's official representative in Europe, Jakub Swiecicki, a young Polish emigre in Sweden, affirmed to me a while ago that no part of his country is really controlled by the army. According to him, the most serious events took place on Tuesday and Wednesday in Krakow. The army fired to dislodge strikers from the Nowa Huta steelworks. The installations are apparently partially destroyed and there are many wounded. Medical students from the Krakow area were urgently called to the town's central hospital yesterday morning where the wounded were taken. But Jakub Swiecicki refused to confirm the death by shooting of four strikers as was reported in Sweden yesterday. At the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk, according to this Polish emigre in Sweden, the army fired into the air to frighten the occupiers. Many workers took fright and abandoned all passive resistance. The soldiers then took control of a part of this giant works where Solidarity was born in August 1980. However, the remaining strikers are apparently barricaded in other buildings in the company of three national leaders of the Solidarity trade union who escaped the surprise round-up on Sunday. All these reports on the situation in Gdansk were apparently conveyed to my interviewee by free radios, probably amateur radios. However, he refused to tell me where these clandestine radios are transmitting from for fear of jamming, and above all for fear of repirsals since possessing a tranmitter is now an offence in Poland. [end recording]

Ham Operators: Hundreds Dead

LD180926 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0900 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw radio has admitted that seven people died and more than 400 were injured during the army intervention against strikers in Gdansk and Silesia. Messages from Polish radio hams picked up by Radio Nacional speak of hundreds of dead.

Shooting in Ursus Reported

AU171411 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Travelers who arrived today in Vienna from Poland declared that shootings in Ursus near Warsaw had cost human lives. They gave as the source of their report information circulating in the capital.

9 Dead, 45,000 Arrested

LD171424 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] According to Edmon Maire of the CFDT, there are reported to have been at least 9 deaths and 45,000 arrests in Poland since Sunday.

He was informed of this by Pierre Mauroy who himself learned about it from a diplomatic cable quoting Polish religious sources. As is usual, every week the prime minister met the press this morning. He was naturally asked for details about this. Annette Hardisson is on the air live from a France Inter radio car, I think. Well, Annette Hardisson, tell us what Pierre Mauroy replied and whether he gave more details.

[Hardisson] Well, Pierre Mauroy did not give any more very important details since he hardly has more information than we do. He pointed out to us, moreover, that the information which he gave to Edmond Maire yesterday reporting 9 deaths and about 45,000 arrests was given in the conditional tense and that it was only to be passed on in the conditional tense. Well, still speaking in the conditional, it seems that there is some resistance in the mines of Silesia and at Wroclaw University, while the industrial centers are controlled by the military. There you have the informaton.

As far as actions are concerned, the French Government will not participate in the isolation of the Polish people. It will not participate in the building of the wall of silence behind which normalization is being practised, Pierre Mauroy stated. That is why he has decided to ask the Europeans to support the demarche of the director of the International Labor Office, Pierre Francis [as heard]. France indeed hopes that a [word indistinct] mission will be sent to Poland rapidly, a mission of mediation or pressure no doubt.

In another connection, the head of the French delegation to the conference on security in Europe will tomorrow read the prime minister's statement to the assembly. He will stress that the situation in Poland is contrary to the Helsinki accords and, above all, makes nonsense of the Madrid meeting. Thus, according to Pierre Mauroy, France is acting in a concrete way to favor a return to the path of democratic renewal in Poland and to contribute to the release of the imprisoned Poles.

Solidarity Member on Events

LD180945 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Zbigniew Kowalewski, member of Solidarity's Lodz Presidium: "The Concern of All Workers"]

[Text] Mr Zbigniew M. Kowalewski, member of the Solidarity leadership Presidium for the Lodz region, who is at present taking a course in Paris, has sent us this article:

The achievements of the August 1980 national strike opened up a new phase in the struggle of the Polish workers, who are determined to take control of their affairs. Today the counterrevolution is a reality in Poland. The bureaucratic government, which has been immersed in an unprecedented crisis for months, is using its last weapons. Faced with the inertia of the state's civilian administration, which had lost all ability to lead the country, and faced with the decomposition of the grassroots of the Polish United Workers Party, the government felt that the military apparatus was the last straw it could clutch. The martial law established by General Jaruzelski against the working class and against the whole of society is an attempt to crush the workers' revolution by methods which amount to outright state terrorism....

Over the past few months the inability of the ruling state and party apparatuses to satisfy the most elementary material needs has become clear to all. Nonetheless the workers placed their hopes on the economic reform based on workers self-management, which was to come into force from January 1982, liberating them from strict control by central bureaucracy and enabling them to seize power in the enterprises. The development of social control over economic policy and the prospect of the first free elections to local parliaments [as published] next spring strengthened those hopes.

In November the government's unexpected abandonment of its own draft economic reform and the decision to concentrate economic power even more in the hands of the bureaucratic apparatus caused great social tension. In many enterprises and some regions Solidarity workers then began to prepare for an active strike in order to exercise control over the means of production and distribution, to establish real workers self-management and to impose an economic reform from below through a vast mass movement.

At the same time, to ensure self-defense with a view to the workers taking control of and managing the enterprises, Solidarity began to plan the installation of workers guards. The question of who should hold power -- a privileged minority or the toiling masses themselves -- began to be discussed within Solidarity. At that point a directly revolutionary situation arose in Poland. It was then that the Polish Army hierarchy decided to complete preparations for the coup d'etat to impose its dictatorship. Those preparations had begun 1 year ago but we Solidarity leaders had paid too little attention to them.

Today the use of bayonets not only rules out the possibility of a workers self-managing socialism, to which the Polish free trade unions and toiling masses aspire, but also crushes elementary human, civil and workers' rights.

The Polish revolution, which constitutes one of the most advanced and bold experiments in the world from the viewpoint of the workers' emancipation, runs the risk of being crushed. The Polish working class and people are determined to resist but they need united and determined support from workers throughout the world and primarily from the powerful West European trade union organizations. Solidarity's defeat would represent their own defeat. The present events in Poland are the concern of all workers.

ENVOY, SOLIDARITY REPRESENTATIVE INTERVIEWED

LD171346 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] The fact that Poland was forced to introduce a state of emergency is entirely the fault of Solidarity. The Solidarity leadership wanted confrontation and the call for protest actions today was a provocation against the authorities which demanded counteractions. This was stressed by the Polish ambassador to Sweden, Pawel Cieslar, in this morning's early morning news magazine program. We shall hear what he had to say and will also allow Jacub Swiecicki, Solidarity's representative in Sweden, to reply to these accusations.

[Begin Cieslar recording in Polish fading into Swedish translation] The reason for these drastic measures was the catastrophic political and economic situation in the country, a situation which led to the breaking off of the dialogue between the government and Solidarity, and to Solidarity's preparing itself for a confrontation. Most of the Solidarity leadership was in favor of a general strike on 17 December, which meant that the authorities were provoked to take counteraction. [end recording]

This was stated by the Polish ambassador to Sweden this morning. He puts all the blame for what has now happened on Solidarity. [Begin recording] Jacub Swiecicki Solidarity representative in Sweden, what is your reply to these accusations?

[Swiecicki] It is obvious that the strikes were a result of the catastrophic situation, not the cause of it. But the actions by the authorities have for the whole time been consistently aimed at defending their power at any price, and (?for 16 months) nothing has been done to implement reforms. And now we can see clearly that the so-called dialogue with Solidarity was just a smokescreen, while the government -- or perhaps more correctly, Jaruzelski personally with his junta generals -- prepared the coup. For example, let us take the extension of military service by 2 months for conscripts who should have been (?demobilized) in October, or the military groups which were sent to the rural areas and towns in October and November to help the population, as it was stated, and finally the storming of the fire officers' school 2 weeks ago, which was the final dress rehersal.

It was only after those events when most people in the Solidarity leadership began to suspect what might happen and wanted to act to prevent it if possible, or at least to be prepared.

[Question] The ambassador also pointed to the fact that Polish radio has broadcast statements by a number of regional Solidarity leaders saying they support the line of the military leadership. Does this mean that Solidarity is now split?

[Answer] Not in any way. A poor man is said to have signed a declaration of loyalty. What do we know about the treatment to which he has been subjected? What do we know about his fate? No outsider has met him or talked with him. Any announcement by the Polish news agency concerning this may have been forged [words indistinct].

[Question] Polish radio this morning listed a large number of names of arrested Solidarity members and advisers of Solidarity who are to be brought to trial. There are many very well-known names, for instance, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, editor of SOLIDARNOSC and close adviser to Lech Walesa. What is the purpose of this?

[Answer] Tadeusz Mazowiecki is also a close friend of the Pope. He is totally [word indistinct]. Earlier he was a member of the Polish Parliament. To call him an extremist indicates that the military junta has entirely lost all sense of proportion and reality.

[Question] Do you think this can also be seen as a threat against the public, against those who want to continue to protest?

[Answer] Yes, naturally, it is a war declared by the junta against the entire, I repeat, the entire population. [end recording]

SOLIDARITY AIDE VISITING SWEDEN VIEWS CRACKDOWN

PM171431 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 14 Dec 81 pp 1, 7

[Bobi Sourander report: "Solidarity Has No Arms Stocks"]

[Excerpt] One of the top men in Solidarity's Warsaw branch gave a press conference on Vikingagatan in Stockholm Sunday evening. His name is Stefan Trzcinski and he is Solidarity's deputy press secretary in Warsaw. He arrived in Stockholm last Monday [8 December] to visit friends but also to take part in the major Poland demonstration planned for 17 December.

The first question he was asked was, of course, how Solidarity will react to the military takeover in Poland.

[Trzcinski] "I am no prophet and the unexpected could happen. But the fact that the military attempted to seize power in Poland was hardly unexpected. We in Solidarity foresaw this and countermeasures have been planned."

According to the plans the response was to be a general strike, which would have to take place as quickly as possible.

"In the Mazowsze region around the capital, for example, two large factories were selected as strike centers -- the Warszawa steelworks and the Ursus tractor factory. Ursus has 15,000 workers; 12,000 of them are attached to Solidarity, while 1,200 are members of the Communist Party. The general strike in the capital would be organized from these two factories, and I have heard that leaflets are already being distributed on the streets of Warsaw."

Stefan Trzcinski pointed out that these strike centers are well organized for long-term actions:

"Large stores have been built up for the long-term occupation of the factories. Wells for drinking water have been dug and print shops for leaflets have been set up."

For a long time now the military element among Polish leadership has been increasing in response to the work of Solidarity. But the takeover by these military leaders at the present moment is not a decision which will lead to greater stability.

"But we were not taken by surprise by this coup. We thought that it might come, but we did not know on which day."

The day -- or more accurately the night -- of the coup was cleverly chosen. Poland awoke one Sunday to find it was ruled by the military, and Sunday is the most difficult day to contact Solidarity members.

But is there not now the risk that Solidarity is provoking a civil war?

Stefan Trzcinski shook his head energetically:

"There will not be a civil war. The military leaders are bound to have control over the soldiers. But they will never be able to get their Polish soldiers to shoot at other Poles."

Nor is there an armed enemy to fight against:

"Solidarity is a civilian organization. It has no troops, no arms, nothing involving the use of force. And the military can hardly count on soldiers or policemen if they want to use force."

The Polish police are not allowed to have a trade union organization. Despite this they have sent representatives to Solidarity meetings, at which they have said that there are 40,000 policemen ready to join if Solidarity is opened to them.

Could the Soviet Union move troops into Poland, for example, at the request of the officers who have seized power?

"The Soviet Union does not need to move into Poland. The Soviet Union is already there. Soviet tanks are stationed only a few miles from Warsaw. But for them to be deployed...."

Stefan Trzcinski doubted this and he clearly has Solidarity's tactical ideas as the basis for his doubts:

"A Soviet intervention would mean violent international tensions. Also, it is very east to intervene, but very difficult to withdraw. Look at Vietnam and Afghanistan, for example."

What remains -- and what will happen -- is that the trade union struggle will get tougher:

"What we have here is a very ordinary citizens' struggle. Remember that Solidarity is not hostile to the Soviet Union, that Solidarity has never opposed communism, that Solidarity has never called for a change of government in Poland, that we have never even asked that a single leader in the country's government be replaced."

Thus the trade union's response on Monday will be a general strike, and for this information Stefan Trzcinski will very probably find himself in prison if he returns to Poland.

BRITISH TRAVELERS FROM WARSAW REPORT SHOOTING

LD172144 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2047 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] The first Britons to come out of a Poland under siege arrived in London tonight bearing tired smiles that said it all: "Thank God we're home again." After a day of frustrating delays, 109 passengers flew into Heathrow Airport from Warsaw in a Russian-built jet with their stories of a Poland under the whip of martial law. They told how:

There had been shooting in Warsaw, where streets had been taken over by tanks and soldiers carrying sub-machine guns, pistols and fixed bayonets.

They felt unsafe walking the streets.

Troops had smashed up the Solidarity offices and cut water pipes to flood the rooms.

Rumors abounded of more than 40,000 arrests since the crackdown.

The Polish people had stayed calm, accepting their fate with a feeling of sadness rather than panic.

The plane, from the Polish airline LOT, touched down shortly before another, empty, plane planded from Warsaw to ferry home Poles stranded in Britain. They were returning to what one Briton described as "like a state of war", with a strict 10pm - 6am curfew. Others reported that Polish TV and newspapers published daily lists of people arrested. Polish national Mr Zigmund Kollard, 50, from Blackpool, who had been to see his brother in Warsaw, said: "All the leaders of Solidarity have been arrested, but the rumours are that Lech Walesa is still in Warsaw and not under arrest."

A British teacher and an elderly man who did not want to give their names said the Solidarity offices in Warsaw had been smashed up by Polish troops and water pipes cut so the offices were flooded.

"Many people are being arrested for putting up posters but the soldiers are being very friendly and they are going out of their way to be very polite," said the teacher. She saw dozens of tanks on the streets of Warsaw and many of the soldiers were carrying fixed bayonets, pistols and submachine guns.

Another woman, "Sophie", who flew in with her young daughter said: "They were shooting in Warsaw yesterday. People somehow expected something to happen but not yet."

"There is a general feeling of sadness rather than of panic, although I have heard unofficial rumours that there are many strikes going on throughout the country," said Mr Dohdan Ryvinski, Polish by birth and British by adoption, of Hampton Court, Surrey. "Troops check the movement of every bus and car and there are troops on every street corner in Warsaw".

Mrs Georgina Pentland, from Driffield, Yorkshire, arrived in Warsaw with food for friends shortly before the military takeover on Sunday. "The atmosphere changed immediately," she said. "We didn't even feel safe walking in the streets. On the whole the soldiers were polite and courteous, but there were masses of police around and we were told by our friends to keep out of their way at all costs. The military are very much in command. We heard there had been 47,000 arrests."

Mrs Pentland said there were some soldiers who were not speaking Polish. "They could have been Russians." But another Briton said there were no Soviet troops in the Polish capital. The relieved Britons touched down at 7 pm for an emotional reunion with relatives. The second plane landed an hour later.

Later, Mrs Pentland said she was stopped on her way to the airport today by soldiers who may have been Russians.

"They were dressed in Polish military uniforms, but they spoke no Polish whatsoever and my friends told me they were absolutely certain they were Russians," she added. "I have also heard that trains have been leaving Poland for Moscow filled with Polish military uniforms." Mrs Pentland said nearly everybody was going to work "because other wise they do not receive food coupons". They were terrified of the consequences if they did not turn up.

Businessman Mr Edward Kemp, from Devizes, Wilts., said: "The media are saying over and over again that Mr Walesa is free. They mention it so often that it is my impression it is true". Mr Kemp described the Poles as "depressed, hungry, cold and very, very concerned." He had heard no shooting in Warsaw, and understood there had only been a few outbreaks of violence. The first he knew of any flights to Britain was in a communique broadcast on Polish radio at 11 pm on Wednesday. The bulletin said there would be flights from Poland to Rome, London, Moscow, Damascus and Istanbul today.

Mr Natti Nertala, from Finland, who has been living in Warsaw with his family for several months, said that in the past week he had heard no firing in the streets. Most troops seemed to be mainly concerned with directing the traffic. "In the middle of the city there were almost no soldiers at all," he said. "They appeared to be stationed mainly in the outskirts, stopping whatever traffic there was and questioning the drivers." In Warsaw the atmosphere was "quite calm" and also "strangely quiet". Because people had been unable to buy petrol the roads were almost empty of cars. Mr Mertala was working on Polish radio while his wife taught at Warsaw University. They have two children aged two and five. One of Mr Mertala's colleagues was a member of Solidarity. "When the trouble started she was more frightened of what would happen to her countrymen than concerned for her own safety," he said. "But they have arrested many of Solidarity's leading figures. On the news they read out the names of the leading figures that have been taken into custody." Mr Mertala said he understood Mr Walesa was being held under arrest outside Warsaw, but was still holding talks with government officials.

CONCENTRATION CAMPS CONSTRUCTED NEAR WARSAW

LD172130 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2122 GMT 17 Dec 81

[By Tom McMullan, PA diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] At least two concentration camps are believed to have been hastily constructed in Poland, according to reports reaching Western capitals today.

This seems to confirm that thousands of Poles have been arrested since martial law was introduced five days ago.

Reports from Warsaw, reaching Western Europe tonight, put the number arrested at between 15,000 and 70,000, although Western diplomats feel the higher figure is too large.

One concentration camp is said to be near Gdansk, where Solidarity was launched 18 months ago.

This for prisoners arrested in the northern ports.

Another camp is said to be near Warsaw.

Since these camps have been hastily constructed, life is expected to be uncomfortable for the Poles, now the worst of the winter is starting.

Western diplomats believe repression is now a fact of life in Poland.

The crackdown has extended to intellectual and academic figures.

Two members of the Politburo, regarded as liberals, are reported to be among those arrested, and lecturers at Warsaw University and polytechnic have been dismissed.

There has also been a crackdown of musicians and theatre people.

The president of the Polish Academy of Science was arrested, but later freed.

SOLIDARITY EUROPE SET UP; POLISH UNIFORMS WORN

NC172022 Paris AFP in English 2017 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Stockholm, 17 Dec (AFP) — A "Solidarity Europe" organisation is to be established here shortly, a spokesman for the Warsaw branch of the independent trade union federation, Stefan Trscinski, said today.

Mr Trscinski made the announcement on returning here from Brussels, where he attended the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) special meeting that called on the West to suspend all aid to Poland until the emergency measures there have been lifted and the arrested members of Solidarity have been freed.

Mr Trscinski said the executive of the new body will be elected in Geneva next week. Stockholm had however been chosen as its base because of Poland's nearness to Sweden and the sea links between the two countries.

(Earlier in Zurich, a member of a 13-strong Solidarity delegation blocked in the Swiss city, Dr Piotr Gmaj, said that a Solidarity Coordination Committee formed among federation members stranded notably in Zurich, London, Paris, Bremen, Stockholm and Vienna, would almost certainly meet in Zurich tomorrow.

(Principal aims of the committee would be to channel Western aid to Poland and provide better information on Solidarity activities and on current distortion of news within Poland, Dr Gmaj said.)

Solidarity's representative in Stockholm, Yakub Swiecicki, meanwhile said that reports that about 100,000 Polish army uniforms had been sent to the Soviet Union "may be true."

"I spoke myself to a Polish woman who arrived in Sweden on Tuesday by ferry," he said. "She assured me she had seen many Soviet soldiers wearing Polish uniforms in Poznan and Szczecin."

FURTHER ON AFP 17 DEC REPORTAGE OF EVENTS

NC171228 Paris AFP in English 0946 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Excerpts] 17 Dec (AFP) -- In Paris, the weekly PARIS-MATCH magazine published a survey of Polish public opinion, in which 74 percent of the respondents said they would resist a Soviet intervention. Sixteen percent of those replying said they would submit to such an action.

The survey, in which 600 people were interviewed from November tp December 5, also showed that 63 percent of the respondents did not expect the Soviets to intervene.

Sixty-three percent said they would never accept a return to a "harsh government that would end the shortages and restore authority." Of the remainder, 22 percent said they might accept such a regime, while 15 percent said they would definitely submit to it.

If the Soviets invaded, the Polish Army would "side with the people," according to 60 percent of those questioned. Seventeen percent believed that the army would support the Soviet invasion, while 3 percent thought it would not choose sides.

Fifty-nine percent thought the West would not come to Poland's aid if the Soviets intervened, as compared to 36 percent who believe it would.

Forty-five percent thought Solidarity best represented Poland and its people, 43 percent favored the church, 7 percent the government, 4 percent the army and 1 percent the Polish Communist Party.

Some 89 percent of the respondents said the government, the party and the Soviet Union were responsible for the economic crisis. Two percent thought Solidarity was to blame, while one percent accused the West.

Fifty-four percent said Poland is not independent, 41 percent said they thought it was partially free, and 5 percent said it was completely independent.

Mr Mauroy, the French prime minister, later today quoted some sources as reporting pockets of resistance in the Silesian mine regions of southern Poland and at Wroclaw University in western Poland, where students apparently were occupying buildings. Mr Mauroy quoted "various government and other sources" as saying that some industrial centers were under military control.

A Frenchman who returned to Paris after driving a supply truck to Gdansk told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESS today that a Polish priest he identified as Father Yakovic, who he said had advised Mr Walesa, told him that Polish armored vehicles on Sunday night staged a simulated attack on the worker-occupied shipyards in Gdansk.

The tanks stopped about 25 meters (yards) from the entrance. The priest told driver Didier Seguin, who drove one of four trucks loaded with supplies from a woman's organization. Mr Seguin said he had stayed at the Gdansk archibishopric.

He added that relations between the public and the army seemed relatively cordial, but that the militia appeared highly unpopular.

While watching workers at the naval yards at a mass on the roof of a yard building, he saw tanks arrive, Mr Seguin told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

The soldiers talked and exchanged sandwiches and cigarettes with the 100 people gathered near the entrance to the yards. But the militia, which was behind the army and people, then told the public to disperse. The reaction was a wage of whistles, curses and raised fists. Tanks later arrived at the scene.

The truck driver added that there appeared to be strong links between the church and Solidarity. He said nuns in Gdansk gave him and members of his convoy medals of the virgin that bore Solidarity inscriptions.

"It is impossible to know exactly what the population is thinking," Mr Seguin said. "The people walk along, or in twos or threes. They are not talking, and when you ask them, they literally close up."

Four workers in a Gdansk factory were killed by security forces in troubles there, the organ of the Danish Trade Union Confederation LO reported today.

LO claimed that 100,000 Polish Army uniforms had been sent to the Soviet Union so that Russians from Polish-speaking regions in the Soviet Union could wear them and pretend to be Polish Army troops.

The Soviet Union annexed some eastern Poland regions after World War Two, and the population there still speak their original mother tongue.

Firing broke out between security forces and strikers at the Ursus tractor factory near Warsaw on Tuesday-Wednesday night and there were dead and wounded, according to travellers arriving today in Vienna by the "Chopin Express" from Warsaw.

Workers at the Ursus plant, which employs 16,000, bolted the entrances to their workshops and threatneed to blow them up if troops or police tried to break in, according to reports sweeping the Polish capital.

One passenger said he heard shots from automatic weapons the same night near Warsaw's Hall of Culture and in the old city, but he belived that they were warning shots fired in the air to disperse groups of people.

Another traveller from Lublin, eastern Poland, said that workers occupied the FSC motor factory there and the aviation engine factory at Swidnik.

Professors at the Catholic University in Lublin refused to let students occupy the buildings, and the students instead occupied the nearly Marie Curie Sklodoska Hostel. Other students joined striking workers in their factories.

Passengers said that Solidarity asked Poles to wear a black armband to commemorate the 11th anniversary of the shooting of more than 40 workers in August, 1970, when strikes broke out at Gdansk and other Baltic ports. Poles were also asked to switch off all lights for one hour from 7 pm to 8 pm, and instead burn candles. The authorities were worried that this anniversary could lead to clashes.

Passengers said that the figure of 45,000 arrests given in the West was no exaggeration. One passenger saw three waiters, all members of Solidarity, arrested in his hotel. One person said that health authorities had told hospitals to send home all those who were not seriously ill, and keep only the critically ill patients.

In another development, a traveler arriving from Poland today in Austria today relayed what she claimed was a message from unidentified Solidarity officials met by chance in Warsaw. The message said: "Our country possesses enough resources for surviving the present difficulties, so that Western governments should abstain from granting new credits to Poland to mark their disapproval with regard to the proclamation of the state of siege.

"Western radios broadcasting to Poland should encourage revolving strikes rather than violent action that could lead to an intensification of the repression."

In Rome, a trade union delegation just returned from Poland said: "Solidarity leaders last Saturday afternoon were aware of heavy troop movements throughout the country and were clearly expecting a confrontation, but not such a violent blitz."

Antonio Battistelli, head of the six-man Christian Democrat delegation visiting Lublin, told newsmen that about 20 Solidarity officials had been arrested, one of them being led away in his pyjamas from the delegation's hotel. When the delegation left Lublin on Monday, nobody knew where the arrested men had been taken.

The Lubin Solidarity headquarters was smashed up and brand new equipment such as Telex machines were destroyed with hammers. "When the militia arrived, a large crowd which had gathered there soon after the announcement of the state of siege started singing the national anthem.

In Stockholm, authoritative sources said that Swedish nationals in Poland without visas have been given until Monday to leave the country under orders by Polish authorities. The sources said that Swedish Red Cross officials and others who obtained visas to enter the country since Sunday, when martial law was delcared, will be able to stay only three days.

In Spain, the Warsaw correspondent of the Barcelona daily LA VANGUARDIA said the state of seige had been declared in Poland on orders of the Soviet Union after a Moscow meeting of Warsaw Pact ministers. In a post-takeover dispatch quoting the Warsaw grapevine, Ricardo Estarriol said Victor Kulikov, supreme commander of the Warsaw Pact forces, met with General Jaruzelski in Warsaw last Friday, warning that if Poland refrained from hard action, the Soviet Union would not.

Mr Estarriol said, too, that the Catholic Church seemed convinced that the Polish resistance was tantamount to mass suicide. He said there was no civilian gasoline available in Warasw, that long lines were evident at stores, but that the stores seemed a bit better stocked.

Workers at the Huta Warsaw steel works yesterday barricaded themselves inside, with supplies but no arms, and police surrounded the factory, Mr Estarriol reported.

He said special cleanup squads had been dispatched to erase painted slogans and remove posters from walls around the city, saying: "The authorities want to give the impression that Solidarity never existed, that the socialist rebirth was nothing but a bad dream."

A spokesman for a 13-strong Solidarity delegation blocked in Zurich said that the military intervention in Poland had been planned for a month. Military personnel had been infiltrated into broadcasting stations and young recruits due to end their service had terms extended for three months.

Dr Piotr Gmaj, a member of the delegation, said that a Solidarity Coordination Committee formed among federation memebers stranded notably in Zurich, London, Paris, Bremen, Stockholm and Vienna, would almost certainly meet in Zurich tomorrow.

Principal aims of the committee would be to channel Western aid to Poland and provide better information of Solidarity activities and on current distortion of news within Poland, Dr Gmaj said.

A West German sports reporter who returned today from Poland said in a radio interview that violent clashes had taken place yesterday in the Silesian cities of Katowice and Wroclaw in western Poland.

The reporter, Ernst Dieter Schmickler, said that in Katowice, Poland's coal and steel capital, violent street fighting opposed metal workers and militia police. In Wroclaw, similar clashes had caused the death of one person, from a heart attack.

Other West German radio reports spoke of still more violence today in Warsaw, this time between strikers and soldiers.

In Stockholm Olof Tandberg, secretary of the Swedish Science Academy, told AFP that the military presence in the streets of Warsaw had increased significantly since this morning.

Armoured units were patrolling the city centre and several thoroughfares were barricaded, he said quoting Eastern bloc scientists with whom he had been in telephone contact.

Mr Tandberg added that "the Poles are crowding into all the churches in the country and chanting 'Solidarity.'"

Radio Warsaw, monitored in Vienna, reported today that seven people were killed and 39 civilians wounded in fighting between security forces and strikers at the Wujek mine in Silesia.

Warsaw Radio also reported that 160 policemen and 164 civilians were injured in clashes that erupted in the Baltic port city of Gdansk when the authorities tried to break up a demonstration.

The clashes in Gdansk occurred last night, Warsaw Radio, monitored in Vienna, stated.

At the Wujek mine in Silesia, southwest Poland, a group of "irresponsible persons" some of whom were not employees of the mine organized a strike. The mine had been placed under military control due to the state of siege.

The clashes there started after security forces move in when strikers ignored warnings from Army and Prosecutor's Office representatives, the radio reported.

Polish Ambassador to Stockholm Pawel Cieslar confirmed today that Solidarity leader Lech Walesa was under house arrest in a government-owned mansion near Warsaw. The confirmation came in an interview with Swedish Television.

Mr Cieslar said Mr Walesa had been assigned to house arrest in his capacity of president of Solidarity, adding that the union had not been dissolved, its activities had simply been "suspended".

Speaking about some 30 leading members of Solidarity who have been "interned", the ambassador said they were "extremists who sought permanent confrontation with the government and whose activities were aimed at changing Solidarity into a political party."

Mr Cieslar said the state of siege and accompanying measures were intended "to avoid something worse not only for Poland, but for Europe".

Meanwhile in Prague, Czechoslovak Television reported quoting the Warsaw Prosecutor's Office that former Polish leaders would be tried in the next few days.

Former Polish party leader Edward Gierek, whose arrest has been reported, might be among them, observers said.

The television said charges had also been made against "extremists inciting strikes and other disturbances".

JAPANESE EMPLOYEE OF SOLIDARITY ARRESTED, FREED

OW180055 Tokyo KYODO in English 0049 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 17, KYODO -- Yoshio Umeda, a Japanese employee of the Polish free trade union Solidarity, was arrested Wednesday by the military administration, informed sources said Thursday.

Umeda is a member of the union's Warsaw branch bureau for international cooperation.

He is the first Japanese reported to be arrested since the imposition of martial law last Sunday.

Release Noted

OW180126 Tokyo KYODO in English 0117 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Paris, Dec 17, KYODO -- A Japanese, who was arrested by Polish authorities Wednesday evening, was released Thursday morning, according to travelers reaching here from Warsaw.

Yoshio Umeda, a Japanese employee of the Polish trade union Solidarity, was the first Japanese detained under martial law.

AFP REPORTS MARTIAL LAW FACING OPPOSITION

Difficulties in Roundup

OW180114 Hong Kong AFP in English 0059 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Dec (AFP) -- The army is having great difficulty imposing martial law in Poland. Aside from having to cope with a big wave of strikes, the army now faces open opposition from the Roman Catholic Church, which means opposition from most of the population.

Even the official radio and television implicitly acknowledge the extent of the wave of strikes by ceaselessly stressing that martial law is meeting with misunderstanding. On Wednesday night, the radio expressed "worry" over "continued instigation to strike" as the army "intervenes in a number of enterprises."

Security forces evacuated thousands of strikers from the F.S.O. car factory here on Tuesday night. Thirty of them were arrested. A similar evacuation took place at the sprawling tractor factory in Ursus, a suburb.

Work apparently has resumed partially in the two factories, but strikes might break out again in line with the "passive resistance" tactics of the Solidarity trade union.

Despite the roundup of Solidarity leaders on Sunday, now called "Black Sunday" by Poles, six of Solidarity's 13 Presidium members escaped as did 25 of the 40 regional branch chiefs. This is confirmed by arrest lists issued by authorities and the union.

Church sources said nearly 50,000 people were arrested as martial law was put into effect on Sunday.

Solidarity now has a clandestine national strike committee, barricaded in the huge Lenin shipyards in Gdansk.

Those still at large include Miroslaw Krupinski, vice-chairman of Solidarity's national directorate committee. He is heading the national strike committee from the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk.

Also free are heads of six of the most important regional branches, including Warsaw union leader Bzigniev Bujak, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk of Wroclaw and Leszek Waliszewski of Katowice.

On Monday, after the first shock of the military take-over had passed, Solidarity apparently still had most of its 10 million members. Union militants began circulating news bulletins, some crudely duplicated, or even handwritten and then photo-copied.

They report the latest known arrests. On Tuesday morning, several dozen more people were arrested in a roundup at the Academy of Sciences here.

Churches have become news exchanges where people meet all day long to pass on news or seek it. Never before were so many priests seen coming and going.

Citizens think many wanted people have taken refuge in churches.

Bishops' Message

NC181025 Paris AFP in English 1009 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Excerpts] 18 Dec (AFP) -- As the sixth day dawned since what the Poles now call "Black Sunday," it became increasingly apparent today that the Polish Army is having great difficulty imposing martial law.

The Roman Catholic Church has now openly allied with Solidarity, and thus breathed new life into an independent union movement that earlier this week appeared to be in tatters with all its top leaders imprisoned or in hiding.

Although Polish authorities have confirmed that Solidarity leader Lech Walesa was under arrest near Warsaw for refusing to appeal for calm, reports said two members of Solidarity's Presidium may have escaped detention, along with an undetermined number of regional leaders.

The city of Gdansk, which was cut off from Warsaw today, was a major union center, and reports reaching here said union leaders had created a clandestine national strike committee inside a shipyard.

A French radio reporter said the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk were blockaded by occupying workers, while 11 or 12 coal mines were being held by miners in Silesia. He added that many workers were conducting passive work stoppages.

The reported also said Solidarity militants had to dissuade Warsaw residents from marching in the streets yesterday to commemorate the December 17 1970 worker uprisings in Gdansk, in which dozens of protesters were shot.

Some of the Solidarity militants were reported to be seeking refuge in churches. The public at large, according to reports, was afraid to mention the union by name, but had largely heeded circulated calls for passive resistance.

Polish Army personnel in cilivian clothes were driving buses and trams, the TIMES of London reported, as soldiers with bayonets and tanks patrolled the streets.

Meanwhile, Poland's bishops warned that the people are disgusted and determined in the wake of the military takeover, in a message that was smuggled out of the country and reached Paris last night.

"Our grief is that of a nation terrorized by military force. Many union militants have been interned.... Strikes have been proclaimed in many enterprises," the message said. Uncertainty and powerlessness of the workers increase the emotions of bitterness, disgust, extreme hatred and determination,' it added. This dramatic determination of the authorities to decree martial law is a blow to social expectations when people thought the problems could be settled through national entente," the statement said. Society's moral feelings are deeply wounded by the drastic reduction of civil rights.... The time will come when we will know the whole truth on the reasons for introducting the state of emergency."

The church also called for the release of a reported 45,000 people who had been arrested, and charged that some of the detainees were being held under inhumane conditions.

Western diplomats in Warsaw have charged that two concentration camps have been set up to hold those arrested, the FINANCIAL TIMES newspaper reported in London.

Those arrested might include two men elected to the Communist Party Politburo last July, the diplomats said -- Jan Labecki, former party secretary at the Lenin shipyards, and Hieronim Kubiak.

Polish Radio also said it had rounded up a number of inefficient bureaucrats and officials, and had sacked some enterprise leaders for failing to enforce martial law.

WARSAW 'RANSACKINGS,' ARRESTS REPORTED

PM171629 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Dec 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Warsaw Has Been the Scene of Numerous Arrests and Ransackings"]

[Text] Liberation special envoy Jean Guisnel, who returned from Warsaw on Tuesday 15 December, reports in the edition dated 16 December that many arrests have been made in intellectual circles, notably those of actress Halin Mikolajska (member of the former workers' Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR], Professor Goldfinger, (founder of the former KOR) and writer Marek Nowakowski. According to a report he published Wednesday "the authorities proposed" to the latter "in prison that he should sign a statement of allegiance if he wanted to be released, but he refused to do so." "The military," he continues, "then offered to release him anyway provided he signed a second document indicating that he had refused to initial the first, and he agreed."

"The people, whether famous or unknown," Jean Guisnel also reports, "who spent a number of hours in military headquarters all recounted that they had been surprised by the scope of the roundup which, in workers' circles, seems to have affected people who were very far from being regarded as activists."

When he heard the news of the coup d'etat Solidarity journalist Jerzy Zielewicki, who was working on an issue of a trade union daily, apparently committed suicide. However, Jean Guisnel said that he had been unable to obtain confirmation of that report.

The military had ransacked several homes, notably that of Solidarity international relations chief Krzysztof Sliwinski. The militia also ransacked the Solidarity offices in Warsaw. The journalists who were able to leave Warsaw by train were subjected to "thorough searches" at the Kunowice border post, and by East German customs officers, who seized documents coming from Solidarity.

CEAUSESCU LEAVES BUCHAREST FOR MOSCOW 18 DEC

AU180915 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this morning left for Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 75th birthday of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Upon departing from Otopeni Airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was seen off by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Ilie Verdet, Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Cornel Burtica, Virgil Cazacu, Lina Ciobanu, Ion Coman, Ion Dinca, Janos Fazekas, Ludovic Fazekas, Cornelia Filipas, Petre Lupu, Paul Niculescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Aneta Spornic, Stefan Voitec, Stefan Andrei, Emilian Dobrescu, Petre Enache, Mihai Gere, Nicolae Giosan, Suzana Gadea, Ion Ionita, Ana Muresan, Elena Nae, Constantin Olteanu, Cornel Onescu, Marin Radoi, Ion Ursu, Richard Winter and Marin Enache.

Vasiliy Ivanovich Drozdenko, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, was also present.

UNITY, ORDER, NONINTERFERENCE URGED IN POLAND

AU171058 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 17 Dec 81

["Weekly LUMEA on Measures for Normalization of Situation in Poland" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Dec (AGERPRES) -- In an article presenting the measures taken in Poland for bringing the situation back to normal and the establishment of order and discipline, the Romanian foreign policy weekly "LUMEA" writes among other things on December 17:

On assessing the situation in Poland, the RCP and Romanian state repeatedly presented their position, clearly stressing that they do not wish to interfere in that country's affairs, that the grave and complex problems there can and must be solved by the Polish people themselves. In this sense, as sincere friends and allies to the Polish people, in the spirit of the traditional relations of friendship and solidarity between our parties, peoples and countries, the working class in Romania, the entire Romanian people express their hope that the recently taken measures will contribute to instating a climate of order, quiet and creative work, for the normalization of the situation, that should allow for the settlement by the Polish party and state, by the Polish people themselves, of the problems and difficulties encountered by the country.

The Romanian people are convinced that the Polish working people themselves, by rallying their energies, forces, working in the spirit of loftiest responsibility for the homeland's destinies, for the supreme interests of the nation can further successfully the grand work begun three-and-a half decades ago -- the work of building a strong socialist Poland, holding her due place in the ranks of the socialist states, of all nations of the world. By strengthening the active participation of the class, of the people in governing the society, in defending and developing the socialist property, in developing the productive forces and improving the societal organization, the new social relations, under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party, the unity of the whole people will grow stronger and stronger, the advanced social forces of Poland will triumph, the country's economic strength will grow, its national independence and sovereignty will be strengthened.

CEAUSESCU, 'ARAFAT DISCUSS MIDEAST SITUATION

AU171813 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today met with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who paid a visit to our country. The meeting was attended by Comrades Virgil Cazacu and Ion Coman, members of the Political Executive Committee and secretaries of the party Central Committee; Petre Enache, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee and vice president of the State Council; and Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs. Faruq Qaddumi, member of the PLO Executive Committee and head of the political department; Dr Ahmad Sudqi ad-Dajani; Ahmad al-Yamani and Dr (Hanna Nasir), members of the Executive Committee; Ahmad (al-Husayn), member of the organization's central council; Mahmud al-Labadi, in charge for foreign information; and Khalid ash-Shaykh, PLO representative in Bucharest were also present at the meeting.

The secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee expressed their particular satisfaction with meeting again and continuing the friendly dialogue on certain bilateral and international issues of common interest. In this context, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Yasir 'Arafat stressed the upward evolution of the positive relations of close friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the RCP and the Socialist Republic of Romania and the PLO and between the Romanian and Palestinian peoples.

The two sides expressed their joint desire to expand and deepen those positive relations in their mutual interest and that of the cause of peace, understanding, cooperation and progress in the world. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Yasir 'Arafat also exchanged a broad range of views on current international issues, especially on the latest developments in the Middle East situation and on ways and means of achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in that area.

The two sides stressed on this occasion, too, the need to reach a comprehensive and peaceful settlement of the Middle East situation which will lead to a just and lasting peace in that area based on the unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian areas and from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, including East Jerusalem, and to resolving the Palestinian peoples' problem on the basis of their right to self-determination and a return to their homes and of creating an independent Palestinian state in which they will be able to organize their life freely and in keeping with their legitimate national rights.

Both sides pointed out that the solution of the conflict that still persists in the Middle East for such a long time requires the participation of the PLO as the only and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people on the basis of full equal rights with all the other sides concerned.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Yasir 'Arafat spoke out with great determination against the recent decision of the Israeli parliament regarding the annexation of the Golan Heights and stressed that this arbitrary act complicates things in that area even more seriously and creates new obstacles on the road of comprehensively resolving the conflict in the Middle East and contributes to increasing tension in that part of the world.

Both sides stressed that under the current conditions it is more necessary than ever to create a new framework of peace under the aegis and with the direct participation of the United Nations to lead to a peaceful solution of the Middle East conflict and to establishing a just and lasting peace, quiet and stability in that so tormented part of the globe.

The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee again expressed great words of appreciation for the firm position held by the RCP, Socialist Romania and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally regarding the achievement of a comprehensive peace in the Middle East, a lasting solution and the achievement of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state, and expressed warm thanks for the support granted in this respect.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated the determination of the RCP and of the Socialist Republic of Romania to continue to grant full support -- political, diplomatic, material and moral -- to the just cause of the Palestinian people and to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of warm cordiality and friendship. Comrade Yasir 'Arafat left Bucharest this afternoon.

'Arafat Departs 17 Dec

AU171946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Dec (AGERPRES) -- On December 17, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, left Bucharest after a visit he paid to Romania at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The guest was seen off by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, by other officials.

BULGARIA'S LUKANOV HOLDS TRADE TALKS IN BUCHAREST

Meets Oprea, Ionita

AU171426 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Comrade Gheorghe Opera, first deputy prime minister of the government, today received Comrade Andrey Lukanov, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and chairman of his country's side in the joint Romanian-Bulgarian Governmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. Comrade Andrey Lukanov also met today with Comrade Ion Ionita, deputy prime minister of the government.

During the talks, the sides expressed satisfaction at the upward course of close relations of comprehensive cooperation between Romania and Bulgaria which are recording a continuous expansion and development -- as a result of understandings and agreements reached during traditional talks and meetings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov -- to the benefit of both countries and peoples and in the interest of the cause of socialism and peace in the world. The sides also discussed issues concerning opportunities offered by the national economies of the two countries to expand bilateral cooperation in the economic, scientific-technical and other fields of mutual interest and to increase and diversify trade exchanges.

Meets Ceausescu 17 Dec

AU171827 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this afternoon received Andrey Lukanov, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and chairman of his country's side in the Joint Romanian-Bulgarian Government Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, who participated in the 15th session of that commission held in Bucharest.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Emilian Dobrescu, deputy prime minister of the government and chariman of the State Planning Committee and chairman of the Romanian side in the joint commission. Petre Duminica, Romania's ambassador to Sofia, and Malcho Malchev, charge d'affaires ad interim of Bulgaria in Bucharest, were also present.

The guest extended warm greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, together with wishes for new successes to the friendly Romanian people in the construction of socialism.

Expressing thanks for the greetings, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in turn, conveyed warm greetings to Comrade Todor Zhivkov and wishes for new successes to the friendly Bulgarian people in building the new society.

During the meeting, the two sides stressed the relations of close friendship and traditional cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples and emphasized with satisfaction that those positive relations are fruitfully and compehensively developing by implementing the understandings agreed upon during Romanian-Bulgarian summit meetings and agreements. They also stressed the results achieved in expanding economic and scientific-technical cooperation, in specialization of production and in increasing and diversifying mutual goods exchanges.

They also expressed the desire to continue to intensify bilateral cooperation in various fields of activity by capitalizing on the broad possibilities offered by the progress achieved in Romania and Bulgaria in socialist construction and in the economic potential of the two countries. The two sides stressed that the expansion of bilateral cooperation is in the interests of the two countries and peoples and serves the general cause of socialism, cooperation and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

They stressed the important role incumbent upon the joint government commission in expanding economic and scientific-technical cooperation and in deepening and diversifying friendly relations between our countries and peoples.

Themeeting took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

GUYANA VICE PRESIDENT LEADS TRADE DELEGATION

Andrei Meets Hoyte

AU111513 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, today met with Hugh Desmond Hoyte, vice president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana and coordinator of the economic activity, planning and finances, who is heading a delegation visiting our country.

The two sides discussed aspects of expanding and diversifying bilateral cooperation in the interests of the two countries and peoples, and certain matters of common interest pertaining to the international situation.

Ceausescu Receives Hoyte

AU111954 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1932 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Dec (AGERPRES) -- On December 11 President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Hugh Desmond Hoyte, vice-president of the co-operative Republic of Guyana co-ordinator of the economic activity, of planning and finances, who at head of a delegation is visiting Romania.

The guest handed over to President Nicolae Ceausescu a message of friendship from the president of the co-operative Republic of Guyana, Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham.

The message stresses the wish that the good political collaboration may be accompanied by a deepening of the economic and trade cooperation between the two countries. At the same time it reveals special satisfaction at the similitude of the stands taken by the two countries within the UN and other international bodies, as concerns the need for observance of all states' independence, of the peoples' right to choose freely their line of economic and social development, for intensifying the collaboration among the small and medium-sized countries, among the developing nations.

The message appreciates highly President Nicholae Ceausescu's initiative of peace and disarmament, expressing the conviction that the efforts made by the Romanian head of state would contribute to the creation of a climate favourable to liberating mankind from the nightmare of a nuclear war, to the building of a world peace, progress and international cooperation.

During the interview both sides expressed the wish to promote tight relations of collaboration and cooperation betwen the two countries in fields of common interest, to mutual benefit, to the advantage of the cause of peace and understanding among nations.

As concerns the international developments the sides pointed out the need for action to be taken for finding political solutions to the inter-state litigious problems, for halting the arms race and passing on to conceret disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament in the first place. Stressed was the importance of intensified efforts for liquidating underdevelopment and setting in a new international economic order, for the engineering of a world apt to ensure the peace, independence and free development of each and every nation.

Trade Protocol Signed 12 Dec

AU121746 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] On the occasion of the first session of the joint Romania-Guyana commission, which is being held in Bucharest, Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Hugh Desmond Hoyte, vice president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana and coordinator of the economic activity, planning and finances, today signed the protocol on exchanges of goods between the two countries for 1982-85.

TU LEADER ADDRESSES PARIS TRADE UNION MEETING

AU162124 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Paris, 16 Dec (AGERPRES) -- The plans for deploying new medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, for producing the neutron warhead, pose new danger to the freedom, security and peaceful development of the peoples of the continent, to the peace of the whole mankind. Constantin Nita, the representative of the general Trade Union Confederation of Romania [GTUCR], said in his address within the debates of the world trade union conference on the socioeconomic aspects of disarmament taking place in Paris that in Romania's conception the cause of halting the arms race and the lessening of tension and the reduction of armament must be put above any other difficulties, the mistrust accumulated between the East and West, above the unsolved questions. In the name of the life of the people, of the children, of their future Romania demands that an end be put, before it is too late, to the policy of arming, of nuclear arming especially, that disarmament and peace in the world be secured.

The GTUCR representative emphasized that disarmament and the use for peaceful purposes of the funds thus released would have as result the stimulation of economic development, the creation of new work places, the bridging of the gaps separating the industrially developed countries and the lagging ones, the liquidation of famine, the ensurance of mankind's general progress.

In this context he referred to the proposals of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu regarding the freezing of military expenditures at the level of 1981 and the passage, in the following years, to the reduction of these expenditures by at least 10 percent as a first step towards general disarmament concomitantly with the reduction of armament, of the nuclear one in particular, of the military effectives, the renunciation of shows of force at the borders of other states, the undertaking of concrete measures towards building mutual confidence. In conclusion, the speaker expressed the wish that all trade union and progressive forces of the world would ever closer rally their ranks in the struggle for guaranteeing man's most precious right -- the right to peace, to a free and independent life.

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS GALA SHOW IN BUCHAREST

AU162120 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Bucharest, 16 Dec (AGERPRES) -- In the presence of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of Romania, and of Elena Ceausescu the gala show of the laureates of the 1979-1981 "Song to Romania" national festival took place in the evening of December 16, at the Palace Hall in Bucharest. The show was also watched by Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, by other members of the party and state leadership. Present were also members of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and of the government, executives of central institutions, mass and public organizations, scientists, artists and men of letters, numerous working people of Bucharest. Heads of diplomatic missions, other members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Romania were also present.

President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, the other members of the party and state leadership were warmly and enthusiastically welcomed by those present when entering the official box.

ADDITION TO AGRICULTURE BONUS ADOPTION BY RCP

The following addition to the item entitled "Agricultural Bonuses, Price Increases Set" and subtitled "Agricultural Bonuses Adopted," published in the 16 December Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page H 3, was taken from Bucharest SCINTEIA of 16 December, thus providing full text of the article:

On page H 3 the final paragraph should read: State and cooperative agricultural units and private farms will receive bonuses for agricultural produce delivered or contracted and delivered to the state stocks of fodder and seeds, as follows:

	Purchasing price lei/ton	Average bonus lei/ton	Percentage increase over purchasing price
-- Wheat, rye	1,500	300	20
-- Barley, two-row barley	1,300	300	23
-- Corn	1,270	530	42
-- Beans	6,200	1,000	16
-- Soy beans	3,250	450	14
-- Sunflower	2,680	720	27
-- Flax for oil	6,000	1,000	17
-- Flax for fiber	1,900	500	26
-- Hemp	1,250	450	36
-- Sugar beet	345	205	59
-- Early potatoes	1,367	200	15
-- Fall potatoes	900	120	13
-- Field vegetables	1,360	440	32
-- Grapes	3,480	500	14
-- Rice	5,000	1,000	20
-- Medicine plants	3,500	1,500	43
-- Tobacco	17,300	700	4
-- Castor oil plants	5,500	1,500	27
-- Fruit	4,800	300	6

Thus, state and cooperative agricultural units and private farms will additionally receive in the 1981-1982 agricultural year about 14 billion lei.

POLISH ENVOY EXPLAINS DEVELOPMENTS TO JANZIC

LD171840 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Dec (TANJUG) -- Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has received Wiktor Kinecki, ambassador plenipotentiary and extraordinary of the Polish People's Republic, at the latter's request. During the conversation Ambassador Kinecki briefed Janizic about the latest development of events in Poland.

POLITIKA on Martial Law

AU171301 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Dec 81 p 2

[D.J. Radenkovic commentary: "Jaruzelski's Move"]

[Text] Poland's drama, which has lasted a long time, progressing along an ascending line of tension, justifiably excites the world. What is involved are the fate and the future of an improtant European country and certainly also the international climate, peace, detente, security, calm and stablity on our continent and the entire world in a period which does not suffer from any shortage of various trials. For this reason the latest Polish events found themselves unrivaled at the very core of the concentrated attention of mankind.

Introducing martial law [vanredno stanje] and explaining the circumstances and motives leading to its proclamation, Premier Jaruzelski deliberately assumed definite obligations with a few elements of his position. First, a diagnosis of the situation that preceded this act: The situation has moved, he claims, to the very edge of an all-national catastrophe whose approach was measured "not in days but in hours." Second, the formulation of the basic purpose of the move that he made: According to him, this was the last chance to save the country from its collapse. Third, the precise definition of the role of the army: There is no aspiration to a military dictatorship, he says, and "seeking the help of the army" is only transitional and the army "will not replace the normal mechanisms of socialist democracy." Fourth, the proclamation of the goal that the ideals of socialism should be closer to a majority of the people and that its values should be enriched by national traditions so that it will be "accepted by the society," while at the same time "the prophets of confrontation and counterrevolution would be pushed away," fifth, support for the idea of national agreement on the basis of preserving Poland's independence and respect for the Polish people's own state. Sixth, confirmation that there can be no return to the conditions existing and the practice followed prior to August 1980. The dominant theme in this connection is: It is with maximum responsibility that the way out of the devastating crisis must be sought with Poland's own forces and political wisdom.

It is clear to anyone, even the least objective observer that the Polish crisis, filled to the brim with difficulties and risks, dictates the inevitable conditions for its own solution. Socialist renewal is the indispensable process, economic and social reforms are the right means, agreement is the only effective method and democratic path is the necessary direction. The "abnormal measures" serve their purpose only if, having come about by abnormal circumstances, they represent only a temporary tool toward normalization.

Poland's continuous need, now and for the future, is to achieve real stability and cure itself of its past ills and imposed illusions. Neither a conformist return to dogmas nor any incendiary preaching of anarchy can help it because either alternative would push it over the edge of the abyss. This is true because there is no alternative to patiently and responsibly building the socialist democracy, and a civil war and foreign intervention would be an irreparable tragedy for Poland, a heavy blow to contemporary socialism and a grave threat to peace in Europe and the world.

Uncompromising defense of national independence, a free choice of the road of internal development and an orientation to the authentic progress of our period -- these are simulatneously the aspirations of the Polish people as well as of all other peoples, and the conditions for their existence.

During its history, Poland has honorably withstood many decisive and difficult trials. All well-meaning people in the world hope it will conquer the enormous troubles besetting it and retain its highest values.

Setinc: Socialism 'Profaned'

AU180939 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 18 Dec 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Dear listeners, this time we will begin our press review with a weekly journal, NIN. However, all newspapers carry extensive reports on the new situation in Poland. They point out that there is no peace in Poland and that the decree on martial law is being resisted in various communities. Strikes, incidents and demonstrations are being increasingly confirmed officially.

In connection with the Polish events, NIN carries an interview with Franc Setinc, secretary of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia. I have been there several times and I must say that very few Poles speak about socialism, Setinc said and expressed his conviction that Poles do not use the word "socialism" because it has been profaned in their country and because, in a certain sense, they fear it since it reminds them of the past. If we analyze what the Polish workers class is demanding today, it can be seen what it is advocating is precisely socialism, that is, true socialism. According to Franc Setinc, the workers class is actually dominant in the Solidarity trade union: It has expressed its authentic aspirations through Solidarity.

The party must try to respond to these aspirations if it wants to be progressive, Setinc said and emphasized that it is really difficult to accept the claim that the workers' position is counterrevolutionary. In this connection, it is a fact that there are also those forces in Solidarity which do aspire to counterrevolution, Setinc said.

More From Setinc

LD181154 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Dec (TANJUG) -- "Nobody has the right to interfere in Poland's internal affairs, becuase this is the affair of the Polish people, alone," Central Committee Secretary of the League of Communists of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Slovenia Franc Setinc has stated in an interview to the Belgrade weekly NIN.

Setinc stated the conviction that the Polish people, its working class, the Polish United Workers' Party and other political forces will reach a sovereign, democratic solution in the spirit of reforms to the crisis in which the country has found itself.

Poland's essential internal question today is, Setinc thinks, the development of socialism, that is, the settling of contradictions within socialism.

Setinc considers that the Polish working class has put forth its authentic interests and that the Polish party must take into consideration these aspirations. "It is really difficult to accept thatsuch workers' position is counterrevolutionary," Setinc stressed.

Emphasizing that the working class predominates in Solidarity, Setinc did not want, as he said, to belittle the fact that within this movement forces also exist which aspire towards a counterrevolution. Setinc further said that his opinion is that these forces are present, but are not dominant.

'Far-Reaching Consequences'

LD172242 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2112 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Dec (TANJUG) -- In a commentary in its issue for tomorrow, the Yugoslav daily BORBA assesses that the "outcome of the developments in Poland will have strategic and far-reaching consequences for the development of socialism on democratic foundations, primarily in Poland itself, but also in the broadest sense possible."

The daily sets out that the world is deeply interested in the stabilization of conditions in Poland because of the possible complications which could open another and fatal crisis hotbed in Europe and the world.

The situation, the daily writes, could undermine "the with-difficulty patched and maintained process of detente and even the very stability, security and peace in Europe and the world."

BORBA underlines that not one of Poland's dilemmas "has been erased or done away with, with the state of war" and adds that not one of Poland's problems can be lastingly solved under the conditions of the "state of war."

It is impossible to dispute that what is involved in Poland is the social and political position of the working class and the working class struggle for it to be a more important factor in creating and shaping the democratic processes and reforms of socialism in the country, the Yugoslav daily writes.

The daily adds that what is primary now is the struggle of the democratic forces of the working class, itself, and of the workers' vanguard against the bureaucratic and dogmatically set model.

In conclusion of the commentary, BORBA writes that further social development and [word indistinct] for socialism should be the product of the efforts of the organized working class of Poland, the working class vanguard and the Polish people.

OFFICIAL SCORES ANNEXATION OF GOLAN HEIGHTS

LD171820 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1501 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Dec (TANJUG) -- In connection with the Israeli aggression with regard to the Golan Heights, the official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs was asked by the TANJUG diplomatic editor to present Yugoslavia's attitude toward this latest aggressive act by the Tel Aviv government and said:

"Yugoslavia energetically condemns the Israeli decision to annex the Golan Heights as the latest act of open aggression against the Syrian Arab Republic. With this act Israel also continues the reckless violation of the basic principles of the UN Charter and the provisions of international law. The annexation of the Golan Heights represents a crude disregard of the resolutions of the UN Security Council and General Assembly."

"Such actions seriously threaten peace and security in the region and in the world in general," the official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs added and stressed that "the Yugoslav Government, in expressing its deep concern, believes that the international community must take energetic measures aimed at preventing aggressive actions by Israel. Only thus will the path toward a comprehensive, lasting and just solution of this dangerous crisis be ensured.

"As we have stressed on numerous occasions," he added, "a real solution of this dangerous crisis must be based on Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, including the Golan Heights and Jerusalem, on the implementation of the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and establishment of an independent state, and on the recognition of the right of the PLO, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, to participate on an equal footing in the peace process.

"In line with the goals of the policy on nonalignment and the principles of the UN Charter, Yugoslavia decisively advocates an urgent action by the Security Council which would condemn such behaviour by Israel and which would require the adoption of necessary measures to protect the soveriegn rights of Syria and of other Arab states over the territories taken away from them by Israel's aggression," the official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs said in conclusion.

HUNGARY'S KAROLY NEMETH BEGINS VISIT, TALKS

16 Dec Arrival

LD172042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1323 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 16 Dec (TANJUG) — Karoly Nemeth, Politburo member and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, arrived on a visit to our country today at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Received by Culafic

LD172046 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1902 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Dec (TANJUG) -- Secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency Dobroslav Culafic and member of the Politbureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Karoly Nemeth today exchanged views on cooperation between the two parties. Nemeth is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidency.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the developments of equality-based and mutually beneficial cooperation and underlined their readiness to promote relations on well-known principles.

Regular meetings, consultations and exchanges of views were assessed as a very useful practice. The importance was pointed out of the Yugoslav nationalities in Hungary and the Hungarian nationality in Yugoslavia in the development of good-neighbourly relations and bilateral cooperation.

International Situation Discussed

LD172342 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1346 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Dec (TANJUG) -- The League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party express concern over a serious deterioration in the international situation. They stress the importance of commitment of all countries and progressive and democratic forces to the relaxation of tension in international relations, press for the halting of the arms race, the peaceful settling of disputes and conflicts and equitable international economic and political relations.

This was emphasized in the closing talks here today between Dobrosav Culafic, secretary of the League of Communists Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency, and Karoly Nemeth, Politbureau member and secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, currently visiting Yugoslavia.

In supporting peace and security in the world Culafic and Nemeth pointed to the importance of the role and activity of the policy and Movement of Non-Alignment.

Culafic and Nemeth exchanged views on trends in the international workers' and communist movement. They also discussed cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and other parties and progressive moments in the world.

During Nemeth's meeting today with President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Dusan Dragosavac it was established that relations and cooperation between the two parties and two socialist countries are developing successfully on the jointly determined bases in meetings between Tito and Kadar. They both expressed the wish for friendly Yugoslav-Hungarian relations and cooperation to be promoted in all the fields.

They also discussed socio-political and economic developments in Yugoslavia and Hungary and some topical international issues.

KRAIGHER CHAIRS PRESIDENCY SESSION 17 DEC

LD171432 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1020 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Dec (TANJUG) -- A session of the SFRY Presidency was held in Belgrade today, chaired by President Sergej Kraigher.

Information about the forthcoming official friendly visit to the Democratic Republic of Sudan by Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, was reviewed and endorsed at the session.

The Presidency passed a decree on the promotion of a certain number of colonels to the rank of major general, and the promotion of a certain number of major generals and lieutenant colonel generals to higher ranks. It also adopted a decision to make awards to a number of military personnel.

A number of other matters within the constituional competence of the SFRY Presidency were also examined at the session.

DRAGAN LEADS FEC SESSION ON ECONOMY 17 DEC

LD172002 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1143 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Dec (TANJUG) -- According to a report by the Federal Secretariat for Information, at today's extraordinary session of the Federal Executive Council chaired by Zvone Dragan, the council's standpoints were adopted on the recommendations and proposals made at the SFRY Assembly Chamber of the Republics and Provinces Committee at sessions held on 16 December in the course of coordination of standpoints on certain sections of the draft resolution on the policy of implementation of the Yugoslav social plan for 1982.

The council also adopted standpoints on the comments and proposals made in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces Committee in the course of reviewing the draft law on establishing the overall volume of federal budget expenditure next year; and also on the recommendations and proposals made in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces Committee for the credit and monetary system, in the course of coordination of standpoints on the draft decision on the aims and tasks of joint currency issue and money policy and joint principles credit policy in 1982.

AMENDMENTS TO LCY STATUTE VIEWED AS 'NECESSARY'

AU170850 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Zivojin Jerotijević report]

[Text] A session of the LCY Central Committee will be held on 23 December.

It will discuss a report of the party commission whose task it is to prepare draft amendments and supplements to the LCY Statute for the 12th LCY Congress. In this connection, our journalist Zivojin Jerotijevic speaks about the reasons which make the statutory changes necessary:

In analyzing the experiences gained and realizations made in the organization and activity of the League of Communists in the political system on implementing the principle of democratic centralism and other questions of internal relations within the party, the commission considered two factors: first of all, the fact that many solutions of the present statute, the rules of procedures on the organization and manner of work of the Central Committee and its Presidium, as well as the temporary decision which enabled a normal work functioning and work of the party leadership after Comrade Tito's demise represent a good basis for amendments and supplements to the statute which will be submitted to the 12th LCY Congress. For all practical purposes this means that the basic solutions will continue to be in force.

The second starting point is linked with the position that the long-term and current social problems cannot be resolved solely by changes in organizations, irrespective of how important they may be at a certain time.

This essentially undogmatic approach is based on the theory and practice of our party which in all stages of the socioeconomic and political development of Yugoslavia, as well as at the present moment, built and strengthened its role in society through effective and substantial activity, creative criticism of members, a great overall ideopolitical involvement and a reliance on the needs and interests of the working man.

There are primarily three reasons due to which work on amending and supplementing the LVY statute has begun: Comrade Tito is no longer among us, but the functions of the LCY president have remained. Now it is necessary to distribute these rights and duties, particularly Tito's role in coordinating the activities of certain parts of the united League of Communists and in directing the work of the party forums and organs in another way.

Proceeding from the assessment that the problems that appear in the activity of the League of Communists stem from the results and problems that arise in self-managing practice, the commission came to the conclusion that the role of the League of Communists in the political system is, nonetheless, insufficiently elaborated in the statute.

Finally, the amendments and supplements of the LCY Statute are also caused by the need to more clearly indicate the tasks in strengthening the social-class composition of the party and to improve the system of keeping records and statistics in the League of Communists. It has been demonstrated that, despite a great number of admissions of members to the League of Communists in recent years, the social-class composition has not improved. The share of low skilled workers in particularly insufficient, although these workers account for the most numerous category in certain economic branches.

A mass manner of preparations for admitting members, frequently nonselective and in any case insufficiently organized and systematic, results in the fact that workers, the direct producers, have for years maintained the same share in the party membership. This happens despite the fact that their share in the structure of employment is constantly increasing.

Accordingly, the statutory provisions will be adopted even more to the demand of making the social-class factor of the party a vital element of the theoretical preparation of communists, an important component of the ideological and political differentiation and an essential prerequisite for a creative involvement of the League of Communists in the political system of socialist self-management.

NARODNA ARMIJA INTERVIEWS LJUBICIC ON ARMY DAY

LD171412 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1110 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Dec (TANJUG) -- We will not endanger anybody but will persistently protect what belongs to us and allow nobody to toy with the accomplishments of our revolution, stated the Yugoslav federal secretary for national defence, General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic, in an extensive interview with NARODNA ARMIJA (PEOPLE'S ARMY), the weekly organ of the Yugoslav People's Army. The interview will be published in tomorrow's issue of the paper.

This year the Yugoslav People's Army marks the 40th anniversary of its formation. December (?20th) 1941, the date of the formation at Rudo, Bosnia-Hercegovina, of the first proletarian brigade is celebrated as the birthday of the armed forces of new Yugoslavia.

In the interview, General Ljubicic stressed that the Yugoslav Army had been created in a specific way during the war and revolution. It was being created by all Yugoslav nations and nationalities in all parts of the country, under the leadership of Tito and the Communist Party of Yugoslavia (now the League of Communists of Yugoslavia). For this reason, our army has been profoundly popular and revolutionary in nature. It has distinguished itself by not only military but also human and humane virtues, General Ljubicic said.

At the end of the Second World War and the revolution the Yugoslav Armed Forces had some 800,000 officers and fighters, General Ljubicic said. He recalled that the Yugoslav Armed Forces, fighting on the side of the anti-Hitler coalition had conducted operations in the Balkan theatre all by themselves. Later, acting in conjunction with units of the Allied armies, they contributed towards crushing the German armies in this part of the European theatre.

The Yugoslav federal secretary for national defence noted the continued adverse trends in international relations. All wars started were continuing, while the conflict in southern Africa had turned into South Africa's open aggression against Angola. The announced installation of launching platforms for missiles and the manufacture of new types of nuclear weapons point to the fact that some forces are bent increasingly on the military factor as the main ever [as received] for realising their strategic objectives, General Ljubicic warned. However, he said, it is to a certain extent encouraging that the peoples of many countries are at the same time increasingly opposed to the arms race.

General Ljubicic stressed that the Yugoslav concept of total national defence proceeds from self-reliance in defence of the country. "Almost throughout the people's liberation war, we relied on our own resources and on what we could take away from the enemy", he said.

Every country which pursues an independent and autonomous policy, which does not belong to a bloc and does not want to depend on other countries develops its own strategy of strengthening its own resources. Where the supply with weapons and equipment of one's own manufacture is involved, the essential requirement is to improve scientific, development and production facilities, and this has already been successfully accomplished by Yugoslavia, General Ljubicic said.

Over the post-war period and especially during the past ten years, Yugoslavia made major achievements in capacitating its scientific institutes and production facilities for development and for the manufacture of complex, even the most sophisticated combat equipment and systems. Its industrial facilities have been adjusted to produce large series of infantry, anti-armour and anti-aircraft weapons of high quality and firing power. Our armed forces are supplied with modern aircraft, submarines armoured carriers and other kinds of weapons and equipment, from domestic factories, General Ljubicic added.

The next medium-term plan, covering the period to 1985, envisages considerable investment in the modernisation and development of new scientific and production facilities with the aim of producing new and more sophisticated combat systems General Ljubicic said. In this way the Yugoslav Armed Forces would be equipped with weapons and military equipment from domestic sources.

In terms of quality and firing power, Yugoslav-made weapons and military equipment match those produced by the most developed industrialised countries, General of the Army Nikolai Ljubicic concluded.

LJUBICIC RECEIVES RESERVE OFFICERS DELEGATION

LD172342 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1713 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Dec (TANJUG) -- Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, today at the Federal Secretariat for National Defense received a delegation of the Federation of the Reserve Officers' Associations of Yugoslavia, led by Col Gen Dusan Korac, president of the federation.

Congratulating him on the 40th anniversary of the setting up and development of the Yugoslav People's Army, General Korac also informed the federal secretary for national defense of the results which the reserve officers are achieving in the country's defense preparations. General Korac also pointed out the comprehensive cooperation between the Federation of the Reserve Officers' Associations and the Yugoslav People's Army and other structures of all-people's defense.

Ilija Radakovic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, and other officers of the Yugoslav People's Army attended the reception and the talks at the Federal National Defense Secretariat.

Children of the Vera Blagojevic primary school in Banja Koviluaca congratulated General Ljubicic on the Yugoslav People's Army Day. The national defense secretary had talks with them, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CROATIAN COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS

AU122028 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Dec 81 p 7

[V.K. report]

[Text] Zagreb, 9 Dec -- At its session today the Croatian Assembly Committee for Foreign Policy and Foreign Relations had on its agenda Yugoslavia's relations with the neighboring countries. It was stated at the session that constant efforts to develop and further advance good relations with the neighboring countries would continue to be made. However, in this connection no concessions would be made as regards the views and principles on which Yugoslavia's foreign policy and its integrity are based.

Despite the extraordinary results achieved so far, it is a fact that there are still unsolved problems of the rights of national minorities in the nieghboring countries, that the economic exchange continues to be unfavorable and to our disadvantage and that irredentist claims to the individual parts of the SFRY territory continue to be made.

It was nevertheless said that the past results of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the neighboring countries and between the Socialist Republic of Croatia and the individual provinces in these countries show that what is needed is patience and understanding for the internal problems of the neighboring countries and that we should not dwell on the problems which cannot be solved at this time and which do not jeopardize the basic principles and positions of Yugoslavia's policy or its territorial integrity.